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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, rain, 4-14 (20-32).
Saturday, cloudy. LONDON: Friday, cloudy, sunny later.
Tues. 4-13 (40-52). Saturday, variable. CHICAGO: Friday,
partly cloudy, rain. Temp. 4-10 (40-52). NEW YORK: Friday,
sunny. Temp. 10-21 (50-70).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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U.S. Journalists Alarmed At Court's New Libel Rule

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT) — Editors and news executives in the United States expressed concern yesterday about the U.S. Supreme Court decision that permits inquiry into "the state of mind" of reporters, editors or producers at the time they were preparing an article or a television show.

The news executives were even more disturbed by what they saw as the latest in a series of rulings by the court showing insensitivity to the First Amendment, which protects freedom of the press. In the words of Jack Landau, director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, "The Supreme Court seems to consider any social interest more important than the First Amendment."

The Supreme Court ruled, 6 to 3, that journalists defending their work against a libel suit can be required to disclose the opinions they held while preparing the material and their reasons for making specific editorial judgments.



Anthony Herbert
...sues journalists

"intentions" in including or excluding certain material.

A federal district court judge ordered Mr. Lando to answer the questions. This order was reversed by the court of appeals. Yesterday's opinion said that the court of appeals decision had misconstrued leading Supreme Court cases both in the libel area and in other areas of First Amendment law.

The press has generally held that the editorial process should be entirely free from the scrutiny of government or the courts. Editors and reporters say that if they are to be publicly responsible for their editing decisions — what events they should cover, for instance, or what facts should be included — then it will have a chilling and inhibiting effect and impede the role of the press as a watchdog of government that was granted to it by the Constitution.

Decision Reversed

The decision reverses the decision of a federal appeals court and means that Barry Lando, a producer for CBS television, must answer questions on these subjects in the pre-trial phase of a suit brought by a former Army officer who claims he was libeled on a "60 Minutes" broadcast.

The decision does not mean that CBS has lost the libel case, which has not yet come to trial.

Anthony Herbert, a retired Army lieutenant colonel who was the plaintiff in the suit that brought yesterday's decision, said in a statement that the issue was not freedom of the press but whether the press had the right to abuse its privileges.

Col. Herbert received wide publicity in 1971 for his assertions that he had reported war crimes to his

superiors in Vietnam and that he had been relieved of his command as a result.

Two years later, a "60 Minutes" broadcast, entitled "The Selling of Colonel Herbert," produced by Mr. Lando, cast doubt on these assertions. Col. Herbert brought a \$44-million libel suit against CBS network, Mr. Lando and Mike Wallace, the reporter for the program.

Mr. Lando answered the plaintiff's questions in pre-trial hearings for 26 days. He refused, however, to answer five categories of questions.

These questions included why he decided to pursue or not pursue certain leads, his own conclusions about the truthfulness of the people he interviewed and the basis for those conclusions, his conversations with Mr. Wallace about what to include in the broadcast, and his

James Goodale, executive vice president of The New York Times, said, "We are disappointed by the decision, but with the trend of decisions by the Supreme Court against the press, we are not surprised by it. We believe that our processes should be as confidential as those of the Supreme Court."

Anthony Day, editor of the editorial page of the Los Angeles Times, said that the decision would "bring government through the courts into the newsroom and into the minds of reporters in a large and serious way that would be especially pernicious when we're talking about investigative reporting, because a public figure who feels he has been libeled can use the discovery process to inquire broadly and deeply into news decisions in a way that, as far as I know, has not been allowed before."

After Vance-Dobrynin Talks

Major SALT-2 Objections Now Said to Be Removed

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT) — Administration officials said yesterday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin had eliminated virtually all major objections blocking the conclusion of a new strategic arms treaty.

They said that the remaining issues in the talks would be settled in technical discussions by negotiators in Geneva or at the summit meeting between Presidents Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

The officials said that the details on where and when the summit conference could be held were likely to be discussed by Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin in coming days.

Defense Department officials said that in their recent talks, Mr. Vance and Mr. Dobrynin had resolved the controversial question of how far each side could go in modifying existing missiles. At the White House, a senior aide said the two diplomats had also made good progress in requiring Moscow to provide some data on rocket tests, an issue that until now had been a major stumbling block to agreement.

Some officials also expressed annoyance over a recent meeting with reporters in which he refused to stake out a position on whether the accord could be verified. Calling verification a "political question," Adm. Turner said during the coming arms debate in the Senate he would confine himself to expressing only judgments on the extent to which specific provisions could be monitored.

Some officials also argued that Adm. Turner is partially responsible for the controversy over the loss of the Iranian stations because he is reported to have earlier vetoed spending proposals for replacing the stations with spy satellites.

Some White House aides said that Adm. Turner's definition of his role was too restrictive and that the CIA director had a responsibility to speak out on controversial questions of whether Moscow would be able to violate important provisions of the projected agreement.

In particular, they said that Adm. Turner should express his opinion on whether Moscow, under the

protection to the journalist's most precious possession — his mind, his thoughts and his editorial judgment.

Roone Arledge, president of ABC News, issued a statement saying: "On the face of it, the Herbert decision appears to be yet another setback for reporters and First Amendment rights. It is one of a series of recent decisions affecting the press, and although there were conflicting rights involved in almost every one of those cases, the fact that nearly all of them have been cited against the press is ominous."

However, there were others who believed that the decision was not as devastating to the press as many editors thought.

Clayton Kirkpatrick, executive vice president and editor of the Chicago Tribune, was one of those who believed that the ruling would not have that much harmful impact. He pointed out that traditionally, when a paper was charged with libel by a public official and had to prove that malice did not enter into its thinking, the reporter was put on the stand and swore that there was no malice in his heart when he researched and wrote the article.

Mr. Landau of the reporters committee cited a number of recent



Protesters in Duesseldorf after the acquittal of four in the Maidanek war crimes trial yesterday. Central poster proclaims: "No [Statute of] Limitations and Acquittals for Nazi Criminals."

4 Acquitted in Nazi War Crimes Trial

DUESSELDORF, April 19 (Reuters) — Fighting broke out in court today when four former Nazis were acquitted of murder and complicity in the murder of Jews at Maidanek concentration camp in Poland during World War II.

Defense lawyers shielded the four — a former SS doctor and three women camp guards — as they fled through a back exit after the ruling in West Germany's longest Nazi trial.

About 300 demonstrators ran

into the courtroom, pushing aside officials. Some jumped on tables and unfurled banners calling for the continued prosecution of Nazi criminals.

In Berlin, Heinz Galinski, leader of the small Jewish community there, and a leading spokesman for German Jews, condemned the verdict as "a mockery to those murdered by the Nazi regime."

The acquittal was no surprise, since the prosecution had proposed last month that the four

Militia Troops Attack UN Post In S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 19 (AP) — Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, fighting to drive "foreign troops" out of the state they proclaimed yesterday in southern Lebanon, today wounded eight UN soldiers in an attack on the international truce force's administrative base there.

The Cabinet of President Elias Sarkis met in an emergency session and ordered a court-martial in absentia on Monday of Maj. Saad Haddad, the leader of the militia-men, on charges of high treason. Government sources said that a death sentence was expected.

UN spokesman Hugo Rocha said that six Irish soldiers and two Dutch officers were injured when the Israeli-armed militia-men fired thousands of machine-gun rounds and 150 rocket and mortar shells into the UN compound at Naqurah, three miles north of the Israeli-Lebanese border.

A UN statement said that the 35-minute attack disabled the UN helicopters based there and destroyed the hangars. The quarters of the senior officers of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon received machine-gun fire, the statement said.

tration of Palestinian guerrillas across the frontier. Maj. Haddad contends that, if the Lebanese Army takes over the south, the 30,000 Syrian troops in northern and central Lebanon will force it to let the Palestinians return to the area, which they dominated before the civil war.

Maj. Haddad's declaration of independence was generally condemned, but there was no comment from Israel. A spokesman for the presidential palace in Beirut said that the government "does not attach any importance" to the declaration and asked the world not to overestimate Maj. Haddad.

"Enough of states within a state," said Pierre Gemayel, a Lebanese Christian leader.

"Unprovoked"

"It was a totally unprovoked attack," Mr. Rocha said in Jerusalem. "That is only the administrative unit." Although their mandate permits them to defend themselves, the UN soldiers did not return fire, Mr. Rocha said.

Israeli officers arranged a ceasefire. Mr. Rocha reported, but the militia-men fired two more short machine-gun bursts later in the morning. A Norwegian soldier was killed yesterday during clashes between the militia-men and the UN troops, Mr. Rocha said.

The Naqurah compound is within the "Free Lebanon" state that Maj. Haddad declared yesterday in response to the movement of a battalion of 500 Lebanese Army troops into the UN buffer zone. It was the first deployment of the revived army into southern Lebanon, and Mr. Sarkis said that it was the first step in his government's taking control of the south.

Maj. Haddad, an officer in the Lebanese Army during the 1975-76 civil war, and his militia-men control a strip 6 miles wide and 59 miles long along the Lebanese side of the Israeli frontier that the Israelis turned over to them after their invasion of Lebanon last spring.

The Israelis support the Christian militia-men because they serve as a buffer force to reduce the infil-

tration of Palestinian guerrillas across the frontier. Maj. Haddad contends that, if the Lebanese Army takes over the south, the 30,000 Syrian troops in northern and central Lebanon will force it to let the Palestinians return to the area, which they dominated before the civil war.

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China, Vietnam Arguing About Warplane Crash

BANGKOK, April 19 (UPI) — China and Vietnam clashed again today over the crash of a Chinese warplane deep in Vietnamese territory, but Hanoi said that it was prepared to return the body of the pilot killed in the accident.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said that a Vietnamese protest over the crash, 135 miles from the Chinese border, was totally unjustified and slanderous. It said that the plane, on a training mission, had technical troubles and strayed off course.

A Vietnamese government note published today by the Vietnamese news agency rejected the Chinese explanation as a clumsy justification. It called the intrusion into Vietnamese airspace deliberate and illegal.

It dismissed as absurd a Chinese demand to visit the crash site and recover the wreckage.

Israeli Is Guilty Of Aiding Arabs

JERUSALEM, April 19 (AP) — A court today convicted Yosef Nidam of smuggling drugs, weapons and explosives into Israel. Officials said that he was the first Israeli Jew convicted of actively aiding Arab terrorists.

Nidam was arrested last October en route to Jerusalem. He pleaded guilty to the drug charges but claimed that he did not know the suitcases contained arms and explosives.

Accepts His 'Decisive Leadership'

Taleghani Supports Khomeini

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 19 — The public rift between two of Iran's chief religious and political leaders dissipated tonight when Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani pledged allegiance to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"I believe in his purity, decisiveness and competence," Ayatollah Taleghani said in a broadcast statement. "I have always supported his struggle and speeches. I have accepted his decisive leadership."

After talks in the holy city of Qom with Ayatollah Khomeini, the dominant figure in Iran since the overthrow of the shah's government two months ago, Ayatollah Taleghani said that there were no fundamental differences between them. If there are any differences of opinion, "they should not be exploited by seditious, foreign elements and opportunists," he added.

Meanwhile, Premier Mehdi Bazargan and his Cabinet met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom today to discuss the dissension caused by a growing show of strength by armed Islamic militias.

The talks were expected to conclude tomorrow, Tehran radio briefly reported the meeting tonight, but did not mention the topics discussed.

rested and then released three members of Ayatollah Taleghani's family last week.

Ayatollah Taleghani praised the revolutionary committees under Ayatollah Khomeini and revolutionary guards for upholding law and order and said that his brief absence had resulted in supervision of their activities by "responsible people."

Purge Asked

Earlier, Ayatollah Khomeini called for a purge of "seditious elements" in his revolutionary committees, in an apparent response to growing criticism of the supragovernment.

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Key Specifications

The official said that Moscow agreed to a proposal by Washington that the key specifications, such as weight and size, of existing missiles would not be increased or reduced by more than 5 percent.

He said that instructions were being sent to negotiators in Geneva to incorporate this and other Vance-Dobrynin agreements into a treaty language.

However, a White House official said that while the two sides had agreed, in principle, on making missile test data available, the issue still had to be examined at senior levels and would probably be discussed at a Carter-Brezhnev summit meeting.

Meanwhile, White House officials expressed private annoyance yesterday over the views of Adm. Ansfield Turner, the director of naval intelligence, on the verification of a new arms treaty and hedged out at some senators for dissing verification information.

The officials were clearly on the fence on the crucial question of whether a new treaty with the Soviet Union can be adequately monitored. They complained about its to the press from members of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. Adm. Turner is reported to have said late last week that: "United States would not be able to compensate fully for the loss of intelligence listening in Iran until 1984."

White House officials privately pressed concern over Adm. Turner's testimony last week and feared that he had not been sensitive to the complexities of the veri-

For a Lonely Immigrant, Work Is the Best Part of the Day

Immigrant workers represent an explosive social problem for European governments. The foreign workers' own problems often include separation from their families and the threat of deportation. In the last article in a three-part series, the International Herald Tribune looks today at the plight of one such immigrant.

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS (IFT) — Murad invariably curses when he wakes up in the hostel to the noise of 350 fellow North African workers. "The walls are so thin, I hear people the last thing I go to sleep, first thing I wake up," he says.

The eight-story hostel is one of several cheaply built working-class apartment buildings in an industrial belt 15 miles south of Paris. Behind the gray facade, it is a dormitory for immigrant workers.

Murad, 39, has worked in France for 19 years. He lives in the hostel to save money to send home to Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria. To save bus fare, he walks to his job at a paper factory, where he works on an assembly line manned entirely by North Africans.

"Working, really, is the best part of the day," Murad says. "You're not in danger. The police never bother you on the job

if you're employed by a Frenchman."

He adds: "Nothing is worse than losing your job."

The immigrant worker's only real protection is his employment. Murad knows of jobless Algerian men in France who never venture into the street because

they are afraid of a police check. "They stay in the house all day, like a woman," Murad says. "The other men sharing their living quarters bring them food after work and try asking around for a job for them."

Losing one's job is the great fear of immigrant workers all

over Europe. "An unemployed worker is only a step ahead of deportation," says a Turkish worker in West Germany.

When their work permits expire, immigrant laborers in France frequently are flown home. African workers complain that they are given particularly

Ugandan Documents Reveal Snake Pit of Paranoia

By John Darnton

KAMPALA, Uganda (NYT) — Hundreds of documents from government offices here paint a portrait of the Idi Amin regime as a snake pit of fear and paranoia, dominated by a secret security organization that spent millions of

dollars on sophisticated devices like exploding cigarette lighters but whose agents were barely literate.

The documents from the president's office and the notorious State Research Bureau tell tales of betrayal within families. In one, a mother turns in her daughter for saying during a dinner discussion that Milton Obote, deposed by Marshal Amin in 1971, should return to power.

In another, an agent or informer turns in a close friend and writes: "This person is so close to me that I cannot take any action on him. So,



A policeman examines an immigrant's identification papers in a Paris Metro station.

if any action is to be taken, it should be in such a way that I am not discovered."

The State Research Bureau killed thousands of Ugandans under Marshal Amin. Opposition groups have charged that many were tortured or beaten to death, sometimes with their heads placed inside a large metal wheel rim, and that others had their skulls smashed with sledgehammers.

Smoking Incinerator

Records of these activities, if they ever existed, presumably have disappeared along with a list of the victims. Occupants of the French ambassador's house, next to the bureau, said that, for two days before the bureau was abandoned last Tuesday, smoke filled the incinerator, leading to speculation that the most incriminating records had been burned.

The two-foot-high piles of papers that remain strewn in the corridors and offices indicate that State Research tried to infiltrate every area of Ugandan life. Nothing was considered too insignificant to file away, from reports of conversations in bars to complaints about smuggling or "magendo," the pervasive black market run by top officials.

Some of these show how Marshal Amin's suspicions of outside powers were fed by his subordinates. A letter from Robert Astles, the British-born former road-construction foreman who became a top aide, said:

"Your excellency. We have evidence through documentation and interrogation that foreign companies are working against the Ugandan economy. We also have evidence that the CIA is working against you. We would like to give our intelligence verbally. Your obedient servant, Bob Astles."

A Kenyan police official yesterday confirmed reports that Mr. Astles was being held in Kenya. He

was given permission last year to bring two sick daughters to West Germany for treatment; all three later were expelled on health grounds.

French police have used a Marseilles port warehouse known as Afric to detain those served with deportation orders. Foreign workers, who are allowed eight days by French law to appeal an expulsion order, have been held incommunicado there during the appeal period and then deported. The French government is seeking to legalize this practice, which officials say prevents illegal immigrants from going underground.

Distrusting the regulations and officialdom, Murad's only contact with France is his employer — one of the few Frenchmen whose name he knows.

Murad is in many ways dependent on his employer. He is trying to find a job at the paper factory for his 18-year-old son, who has been staying with him in the hostel, and his boss controls the job openings. (Murad's son says that he has not registered at the government employment office because he fears the consequences of being listed as "unemployed.")

For fear of offending the boss, Murad, like most other immigrants, is silent.

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Controversial Issue in Election

Rhodesian Auxiliaries Rival Guerrillas

By John F. Burns

GOKWE TRIBAL TRUST LAND, Rhodesia, April 19 (NYT) — When Amos Chadenemwoyo, 24, walked into a clearing of thatched huts yesterday carrying a Soviet assault rifle, an aging village woman greeted him with a hand-clap and a gift of a ripe watermelon.

The incident illustrated one side of perhaps the most controversial issue of the current Rhodesian election, lasting from Tuesday through Saturday. This involves the role of thousands of semilitarized men like Mr. Chadenemwoyo whom the government has armed and given powers over many of the country's tribal blacks.

The gift of the watermelon — apparently spontaneous, since reports initiated the visit to the village — lent credibility to government claims that the "auxiliaries" have won wide popularity among tribes by driving out nationalist guerrillas who have caused mayhem and death.

The problem is that many of the auxiliary bands have loyalties to the two principal black figures in the election, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole. Some voters have alleged that they have auxiliaries intimidated them into casting ballots for their patrons.

Estimates of the fairness of the election — crucial to hopes for international acceptance that Prime Minister Ian Smith and the "internal" black leaders have for international acceptance of their constitutional accord — are likely to hinge on the intimidation issue.

In regions throughout the country, military commanders have reported threats to kill voters by guerrillas loyal to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the exiled leaders of the Patriotic Front Alliance that is boycotting the election.

But military spokesmen have generally expressed surprise at the low level of guerrilla activity — lower in many cases than before the election — and attributed it to the mobilization of more than 100,000 men to protect the voting.

If a guerrilla offensive fails to develop in the remaining three days of voting, the role of the auxiliaries rather than that of the guerrillas could attract more attention among governments assessing the election. Although the government has revealed no figures, there are believed to be at least 6,000 auxiliaries around the country, and in one area — the Que district, south of here — they patrol regions inhabited by at least 700,000 people.

Spokesmen for the Security Forces, which give the recruits four to six weeks training and retain overall authority over them, have

conceded that the young blacks occasionally became "overzealous" in their political campaigning. But at night, they turned aside suggestions that the auxiliaries have been forcing people to vote.

"Those who go around intimidating are most likely to lose the election, because what the people want is to cast their ballots according to the wishes in their hearts," Mr. Sithole told a gathering of 300 foreign newsmen and observers last night. He several times referred to the election as "an experiment in real democracy" that was an example to the rest of Africa.

In the Gokwe area, a unit of about 200 of Mr. Sithole's auxiliaries has been operating since last July, when the plan was launched across the country. At a briefing at a grass airstrip, David Bertram, 33, the district commissioner with responsibility for the area's 300,000 blacks, said the young fighters had seized control from Mr. Nkomo's forces and enabled the reopening of schools, clinics and cattle dips closed by the insurgents.

The auxiliaries, dressed in brown denim uniforms, were said to have clashed frequently with insurgents, including a recent battle in which a unit led by Mr. Chadenemwoyo killed a guerrilla. Reports from other parts of the country have suggested that some auxiliaries have preyed on blacks, but Mr. Bertram said there had been only minor problems in Gokwe.

"They told us to vote for whichever party we support," said Elijah Takavada, 18.

Mr. Chadenemwoyo, formerly one of Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas who switched sides last year, borrowed a cigarette from a voter and offered him one of his own. "The gun is for killing the enemy, not for forcing the people to vote," he said, cradling an AK-47 with a Sithole sticker on the magazine. "We encourage the people to vote because we believe it will bring peace to the country."

Returns Near 50%

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 19 (UPI) — The government said today that about 50 percent of the eligible voters have cast ballots in the election and Mr. Smith said "we're home and dry" in his efforts to get diplomatic recognition from the United States and other Western powers.

The government announced earlier this afternoon that 1,428,612 of the eligible 2.8 million voters had voted so far. This meant that 48.7 percent of the electorate had taken part. Later returns were expected to push the turnout above 50 percent today.

Meanwhile, guerrillas were reported to have killed an election official and razed a rural village, but authorities said the attacks failed to disrupt the voting.

Immigrant Leads Life in Isolation, Fear

(Continued from Page 1)

grant workers, has never joined a union. European unions, correspondingly, do little to help immigrant workers. "Even an occasional timid union talk about immigrants in France invariably runs up against working-class prejudice against immigrants, particularly North Africans," a French labor reporter says.

An exception is Britain, where the recent "dirty jobs" strikes were led by unions with large numbers of immigrants. Garbage piled up and hospitals went unscrubbed as pungent reminders of the work that immigrants perform.

The lack of union links intensifies an immigrant's isolation. Murad has never sent for his wife — partly because it is cheaper for her to rear their children in Algeria, partly because European officials often obstruct family reunions. Inspectors can claim that the applicant's housing is inadequate for a couple. Wives have been stopped at borders because their husbands

Islamic divorces from their previous spouses are not recognized by European authorities, and young Asian women entering Britain as prospective brides have been subjected to vaginal tests.

For Murad, like other immigrants, the most important event of the month is not payday, but the day that he goes to the post office to send a money order to his family.

A friend fills out the slip for Murad, who is illiterate. Most months, he sends home 300 francs (about \$185), almost half of his take-home pay. "It means more there than it sounds like here," Murad says.

Immigrant workers tend to hoard much of their savings in Europe, although Algeria, like Spain, gives its nationals working abroad a favorable exchange rate to encourage them to send their earnings home. A European network of black-market brokers offers Turkish workers an attractive rate by eluding Ankara's exchange control — an arrangement through which businessmen in Turkey seeking European currency also benefit.

After deductions, such as social security, from his monthly wage of 2,010 francs, Murad takes home 1,809 francs. Sending home 300 francs leaves Murad about 1,000 francs a month on which to live.

The hostel charges him 240 francs a month for his room. A wide-screen TV sits in his window. He watches it almost every night after work, seated on his bed; his room is too small for a chair. The TV set, which was paid for in installments over eight years, is his only distraction and his only major possession.

"The evenings are the worst," Murad says. "After work, you have



A Ugandan prisoner with his hands tied sits at the feet of a Tanzanian soldier. He is believed to be from Idi Amin's army.

Uganda Documents Show A Snake Pit of Paranoia

(Continued from Page 1)

was believed to have been arrested last Friday in the Lake Victoria port of Kisumu for questioning in the deaths of Bruce McKenzie and Keith Savage, two influential businessmen who engaged in dealings with Marshal Amin.

They died in a plane that exploded last year over Kenya after returning from Uganda. Reports at the time said that shortly before the crash they were given a present from the president's office of a ceremonial lion's head that allegedly contained a bomb. Mr. McKenzie was a former Kenyan Cabinet minister.

Other documents uncovered here indicate that State Research often offered advice to the president. Among seven points in a paper on a "New Policy of Self-Concern" written last November was the suggestion that he move about secretly and remain silent so that "the whole world ask themselves where is the excellency Amin."

Another said that it was impossible to answer the "propaganda" against the former leader in the "USA and other Western paper" (sic) and concluded: "His silence on such issues and propaganda will be an insult and abuse to them."

to do your own cooking and do your own laundry. You never go out to meet friends like we do in Algiers."

The smell of spices and boiling couscous fills a small common dining area in which four tables are pushed against the walls. Waiting their turn at the stove, domino players bang down the tiles to create the clatter of an Arab cafe. In the low-ceilinged bar downstairs, younger Arabs don't bear cheerlessly. "Drinking is a problem in the hostels; it leads to fights," Murad says. "But it's better to drink here than to go to a cafe outside and invite trouble."

Nearly a quarter of a million foreigners in France live in such hostels, most of which were erected in the 1960s to replace shantytowns and cramped, illegal slum dwellings. Tenant discontent in the hostels, largely over rent increases, touched off a wave of rent strikes in 1975 that has swelled to include nearly 30,000 immigrants.

Murad feels lucky, however, to escape the plight of immigrant families in France. Most live in cement-block "transit cities" — often hidden by walls from the surrounding neighborhoods. Government attempts to disperse housing for immigrants through French working-class areas have encountered determined local resistance throughout the country.

Like a person obsessed with his own illness, Murad is acutely interested in the condition of immigrants in France; reports on the subject are almost the only thing that he retains from his TV viewing.

"They mustn't send me home," he says. "I've worked here all my life without learning any trade. It's all I know how to do, and I couldn't do it at home."

Challenge to Khomeini

Taleghani Gains Support As Political Force in Iran

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

TEHRAN, April 19 (NYT) — Last October, when a Tehran newspaper published a list of the six most prominent ayatollahs in Iran, the name of the religious leader of Tehran, Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani, was not among them. But in a country where religious status is heavily influenced by political clout, the name of Ayatollah Taleghani is now second on the list — right after that of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Many people here would rather see it at the top.

In six months Ayatollah Taleghani, 72, has become something of a folk hero in Iran. Many tales are told about the way he withstood torture during 12 years in the shah's prisons, while others — meaning Ayatollah Khomeini — lived safely in exile. His house in Tehran has become a gathering place for Iranians who believe that the Khomeini regime has wronged them.

Before Ayatollah Taleghani closed his offices and his house here and left Tehran to protest what he called a return of "dictatorship and despotism," a large delegation of unemployed workers went to his house. They said that they would rather talk with him about their problems than with the minister of labor.

A few weeks ago, when Kurdish separatists were fighting the Iranian Army and Islamic militiamen, they would only accept mediation of their demands by one person — Ayatollah Taleghani. Later, when fighting broke out with Turkmenians, Ayatollah Taleghani mediated the dispute.

It was perhaps with full knowledge of his influence with the Iranian people that Ayatollah Taleghani decided to flex his muscles the other day, after the arrest of two of his sons and a daughter-in-law by Islamic militia units of Ayatollah Khomeini's komitahs, or ruling councils.

Ayatollah Khomeini said on Tuesday that the arrests had not been motivated by any personal grudge. It was noted, however, that Ayatollah Taleghani refused to

agree to an exchange of the head of the komitah in Tehran, arrested by his own men, for his sons.

Ayatollah Taleghani said that he wanted to "defend the independence and freedom of the people of Iran and not to give a chance to dictatorship and despotism to return."

Ultimately his sons were released. But he said that he refused to return until he has had an opportunity to talk with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom.

Last night, it was reported that hundreds of people were driving to Qom because of his presence there.

While everyone in the government has been quick to deny any break between the two ayatollahs, a break has been in the making for some time.

There is a fundamental difference in the personalities of the two men. Ayatollah Khomeini has shown himself a person of little flexibility, greatly motivated by desire for revenge against those who have slighted him, and politically intolerant of views contrary to his theocratic vision of an Islamic state.

Ayatollah Taleghani, tempered by years of imprisonment and political opposition to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi at the risk of his life, has opened his doors to all political factions, including Marxist Fedayeen and Islamic Mujaheddin guerrillas, many of whom he met in jail.

Islamic Guerrillas

One of his five sons is a member of the People's Mujaheddin, an Islamic Socialist guerrilla group. Two years ago the joined in founding a more radical branch of the group known as Sazman Beykar, or the fighting organization. Another son is said to be a member of the Marxist Fedayeen Khaleq guerrillas.

Taleghani Gives Support To Khomeini Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

vermental organizations under his control.

The radio said that Ayatollah Khomeini met in Qom with the chiefs of 14 revolutionary committees operating in Tehran. He reportedly told them that the much-criticized militia organizations would not be dissolved, but that they should be reformed.

"Reform the komitahs," he reportedly told the militia chiefs. "Expel corrupt individuals and put honest people to work." But he said that the committees would continue their activities until "the authority of the government has been established."

He added: "We will not set aside the revolutionary guards to leave the door open for the enemy. We will strengthen the guards and the komitahs until the day the government can execute its affairs from a position of strength."

The Tehran prosecutor declared tonight that the committees should hand over any people caught breaking the law to the regular police, who are increasingly evident in the streets after the uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. If the committees receive a complaint,



Ayatollah Taleghani

The ayatollah's attitude has caused some to refer to him as the Red Mullah. People who know him well say nothing is further from the truth. Ayatollah Taleghani is devout, they say, and note that as recently as a month ago he declared total support for the Islamic republic envisioned by Ayatollah Khomeini.

He has advocated that Islamic laws be imposed on people under all circumstances. In a recent interview, he said that even if a democratically elected parliament voted in favor of something like abortion "it will be overruled by Islamic tenets."

Unlike the majority of religious leaders here who advocate an Islamic republic, Ayatollah Taleghani insists that "governments must not be forcefully imposed on people as it has been in the past." He has championed the right of religious as well as political minorities, including the Communist Tudeh Party, to practice their beliefs. He has supported trials of political leaders of the shah's regime warned against "innocent people being hurt by the impulse to revenge."

The ayatollah has refused to participate in the Islamic courts trying and executing members of the shah's regime and he is said to have declined membership in the ruling Revolutionary Council.

South Africa Says U.S. Aide Denies Role in Incident

JOHANNESBURG, April 19 (UPI) — The U.S. ambassador to South Africa, William Edmundson, told the government here last week that he did not know about alleged aerial photography that South Africa said was being conducted from a U.S. Embassy plane, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said today.

A State Department spokesman said in Washington that he did not know anything about conversations between Mr. Edmundson and South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department. He reiterated strongly that the United States has no acknowledged that any U.S. officials were spying.

The South African spokesman, who asked not to be named, said that the government does not intend to take any further action against U.S. officials in South Africa because of the covert photographing.

Journalists Alarmed by Ruling on Libel

(Continued from Page 1)

Supreme Court decisions that he said had the following effect:

"As a result of the Stanford decision, we should hide our notes. As a result of the Farber case, we should burn our notes. The AT&T case taught us that we should make telephone calls from pay phone booths and not from the office. But what now? You can't stop them from seizing your mind."

The United States' Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit ruled in November, 1977, that the First Amendment protected the "editorial process" against inquiry by public figures seeking evidence

of the "actual malice" they need to prove in order to win a libel suit.

Yesterday's majority opinion, written by Associate Justice Byron White, said that the Supreme Court could not require a libel plaintiff to prove malice and then "erect an impenetrable barrier" to the acquisition of the vital evidence.

"Inevitably," Justice White said, "unless liability is to be completely foreclosed, the thoughts and editorial processes of the alleged defamer would be open to examination."

Justice White was joined in the majority by Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell, William Rehnquist and John Paul Stevens.

Justice Potter Stewart said that earlier decisions in effect ruled out inquiries into the editorial process by basing liability on what the journalist actually published, "not at all upon his motivation in publishing it."

"What was NOT published has nothing to do with the case," he said.

The other two dissenters, Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan Jr., both drew distinctions between a journalist's private opinions and opinions that are shared, either verbally or in writing, among colleagues in the newsroom.

Justice Marshall and Justice Brennan said that, while compelled

disclosure of newsroom discussions could chill the process of decision-making, and therefore raised First Amendment problems, disclosure of an individual reporter's "state of mind" was unlikely to have that effect.

Jury Awards \$4.5 Million

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 (AP) — A jury ordered the San Francisco Examiner and two reporters yesterday to pay \$4.5 million in damages stemming from an investigative series the paper carried about the allegedly unjust murder conviction of a Chinatown youth.

Two San Francisco police inspectors and a former assistant district attorney had sued for \$30 million. The articles alleged that witnesses were pressured and misled into falsely testifying against the convicted youth.

IRA's Gunmen Slay Teacher, Woman Guard

BELFAST, April 19 (UPI) — IRA gunmen killed an English schoolteacher and a woman prison guard in separate attacks in Northern Ireland today.

In the first attack, a schoolboy with the teacher also was killed as their vehicle was hit by bullets in the Falls Road area of Belfast. The 37-year-old teacher was dead on arrival at a hospital. Another boy was slightly wounded.

A military spokesman said that the students had been visiting an injured soldier in the hospital. He had been shot on patrol in same district yesterday.

An hour later outside Armagh Prison, a woman guard was killed and three of her colleagues seriously injured when they were hit by machine-gun fire from a passing car as they walked toward a cafe for lunch.

Earlier today the IRA also blew up a suburban office building.

Vietnam Assures Japan on Bases

TOKYO, April 19 (Reuters) — Vietnam has told Japan that it will not permit a foreign military base on its territory, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

The assurance followed warnings from Japan that it would limit economic aid if Vietnam allowed the Soviet Union to build bases there. A ministry spokesman said that Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Giap explained last week that his country would continue its policy of self-reliance, although Soviet naval vessels might call from time to time if Vietnam were faced with a Chinese threat.

There have been reports of Soviet Navy ships calling at Vietnamese ports and at least two Soviet electronic spy planes landing at Da Nang. Japan has promised 14 billion yen (\$64.5 million) in aid to Vietnam.

1 Million Strike in Italy

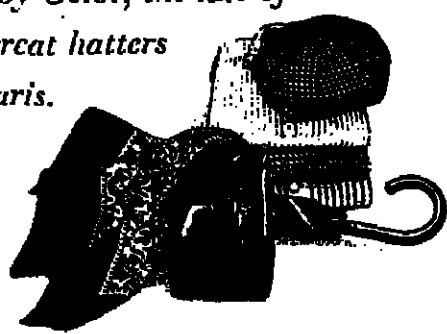
TURIN, April 19 (Reuters) — A million workers staged a four-hour strike in northern Italy today to draw attention to the plight of the poorer southern part of the nation and to demand more employment in the area.

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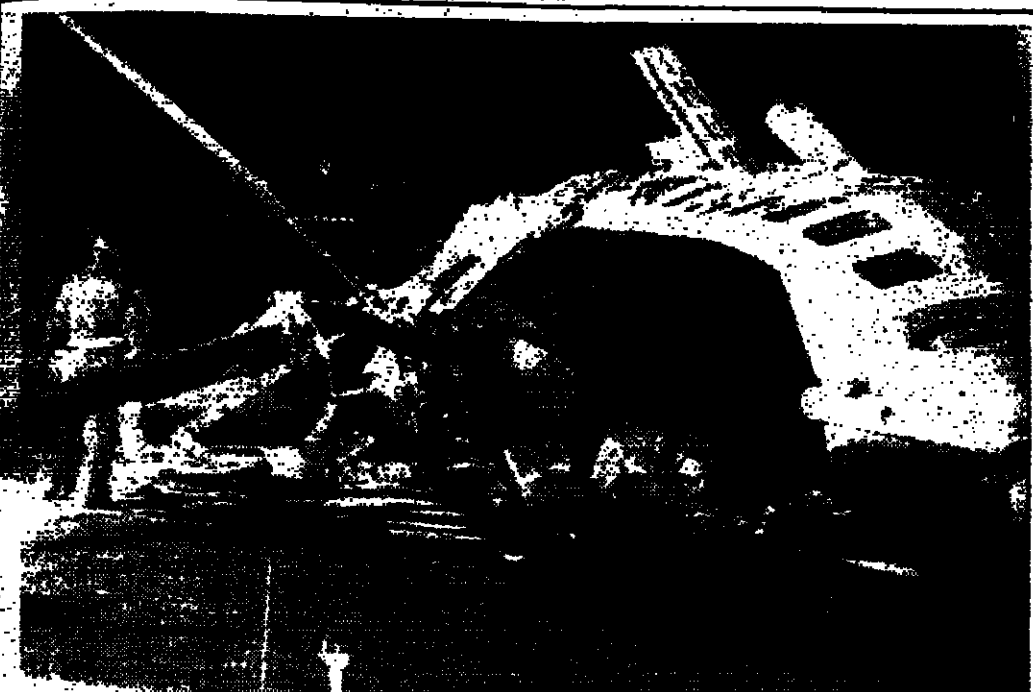
The great leisure-wear classics are always in fashion. Here are just two of them: shirts made of fine cotton in a large number of exclusive designs; and some very stylish caps by Gelot, the last of the great hatters of Paris.



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LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIREES DE PARIS

LIDO NOUVELLE SUPER REVUE "Allez Lido" 20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-



Rescue workers examine wreckage of a commuter helicopter that crashed near Newark, N.J.

3 Killed in Helicopter Crash Near Newark, N.J.

NEWARK, N.J., April 19 (UPI) — A New York Airways commuter helicopter crashed last night shortly after takeoff from Newark International Airport, killing three persons and injuring 15.

The Sikorsky S-61-L apparently developed control problems at about 100 feet, three minutes after takeoff on a flight to New York's LaGuardia Airport, and crashed on a runway.

The airline said that it had suspended operations in the New York area pending the outcome of an investigation by a six-man team from the National Transportation Safety Board.

U.S. Lacked Details to Shut 8 Nuclear Sites

By Joanne Omang and Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission probably would have shut the eight nuclear power reactors manufactured by the Babcock & Wilcox Co. as soon as the accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania occurred on March 28 if they had fully understood the situation, the transcripts of a closed commission meeting revealed yesterday.

Discussing on April 5 what they should say in a bulletin to the Babcock & Wilcox plants, the five commissioners complained that, eight days after the accident, they still were not confident that they knew what had caused it.

The transcript (unusual event) the president, indicates an operational failure, said John Austin, a technical assistant to commission chairman Joseph H. Rasmussen. "It's either on or off," he said.

Commission member Victor Gilinsky answered: "John, what you're saying — you're saying we should have turned them [the eight plants] off Wednesday [March 28] and be turning them back on today."

General Feeling

In a telephone interview last night, commission member Peter Bradford said, "There was a fairly general feeling around the table that, if we had fully understood what had happened on Wednesday, that serious consideration should be given to the question of whether the other plants. But we were so concerned with the question of Three Mile Island that the other plants didn't get much consideration."

By April 5, the commissioners knew that the two main valves of the emergency feedwater system at Three Mile Island, which had been left closed for a crucial eight seconds after the main feedwater pump failed, preventing cooling water from reaching the reactor. Such a loss of feedwater could have occurred again at any time in any Babcock & Wilcox plant, Mr. Bradford said.

Mr. Bradford asked the commission to close California's Rancho Seco plant, built by Babcock & Wilcox, and Mr. Bradford argued that the commission could not say with confidence that it knew all the ways in which an accident similar to the one at Three Mile Island might begin. Therefore, he said, the commission could not really assure the operators of the Babcock & Wilcox plants that, if they followed certain instructions, all would go well.

"That's what I think we're all saying," agreed commission member Richard Kennedy, "and somehow we've got to get that flavor here" in the bulletin to the eight plants.

Final Bulletin

But the resulting bulletin, which listed a number of reviews and precautions the plants were to take, showed none of the uncertainty that Mr. Bradford described.

Earlier on April 5, the commission was astounded to hear that there were 40,000 gallons of highly radioactive water sloshing around in the Three Mile Island auxiliary building. An automatic sump pump — "that foot pump," as Mr. Bradford called it — had come on in the early stages of the accident and

pumped the water from the basement of the reactor building to tanks next door, which had overflowed. That overflow was largely responsible for the radiation release to the environment.

The commission members and their staff repeatedly expressed anger that they had no clear idea of the depth of the water in the building, the exact location of the instruments inside or whether any of the instruments might be endangered by the water.

Trying to put everything together to give the best possible advice to other plant operators, the regulators came to the tentative conclusion that if the operators at Three Mile Island had done nothing but open the auxiliary pump valves, things might have worked better.

In addition, the transcripts indicate that the commission:

- Seriously considered simulating some of the conditions at Three Mile Island at a South Carolina nuclear power plant to find a solution to continuing recovery problems. This plan was dropped.
- Ignored recommendations that potassium iodide tablets or vials be distributed to persons in the plant area to block the absorption of radioactive iodine in thyroid glands because it feared that residents would confuse the tablets with poisonous iodine used for treating cuts and bruises.
- Became preoccupied with the fear that the commissioners and staff members would have to spend much of their lives trying to explain their actions to congressional committees and other investigative bodies.

Nader Calls For Protest

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — Consumer activist Ralph Nader, contending that President Carter has lied to U.S. citizens about nuclear power, yesterday called for a protest on May 6 near the White House and a march to the Capitol.

A coalition sponsoring the march includes labor and entertainment figures, some members of Congress and lobbyists for the elderly, in addition to anti-nuclear groups.

Warns of Mandatory Gasoline Rationing

Ullman Predicts Approval of Carter Oil Tax This Year

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said yesterday that Congress probably will pass President Carter's tax on windfall profits that is part of the administration's plan to remove price controls on oil prices.

Rep. Ullman also said that the United States could be forced into mandatory gasoline rationing by the end of the year. "I think we will get to the situation where rationing is likely," he said in Salem, Ore.

While stopping short of saying how close the House version of the windfall profits tax would be to Mr. Carter's proposal — which would tax 50 percent of the oil companies' windfall profits — Rep. Ullman said, "I think we will be able to put in place a windfall profits tax that would pick up most of the revenues." He said that he expects his tax-writing panel to submit a bill for a floor vote before the August recess. He said that he expects Congress to approve the tax this year.

On an equally controversial oil company tax issue, which has attracted little public attention, Rep. Ullman said that he expects Mr. Carter's proposal to eliminate \$500 million in foreign tax credits claimed by the oil industry to be considered separately from the windfall tax by the committee.

Rep. Ullman's suggestion that some kind of a windfall profits tax is likely to pass this year comes less than a week after a similar prediction by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

Sen. Long, however, was less precise about the timing. Most congressional leaders have said that they do not think that the windfall profits tax would be enacted before next year at the earliest.

Mr. Carter has proposed, in effect, a two-phase tax: one phase would require oil companies to pay

the government 50 percent of the difference between oil companies' income at current levels and at the uncontrolled price; the second phase is a 50 percent tax on the difference between the current world oil price and future increases imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. "I would think that one or the other [tax] or both of them, might pass," Sen. Long said.

Unlike Rep. Ullman, Sen. Long has said that some of the tax revenues may have to be set aside for the oil industry to use for exploration and production.

Rep. Ullman did not offer to

predict how his committee would vote on the windfall tax, but he said that it is likely to pass because "there is broad political support in the Congress and the country."

Mr. Carter's plan calls for a gradual lifting of price controls starting June 1, with all controls to expire by October, 1981.

In a related development, a Congressional Budget Office report released yesterday said that Mr. Carter's plan "will further accelerate inflation, and may slow economic activity and increase unemployment."

The analysis of the plan's impact differs sharply from the projected

impact of plan that was published by the administration.

The White House said that the cumulative impact on inflation would be .75 percent by 1983; the Congressional Budget Office said that it will be 1.25 percent.

The budget office said that the Carter plan would save 250,000 barrels of oil a day; the White House envisions 1.1 million barrels a day by 1985.

While the White House said that producer revenues before taxation will be increased by \$16 billion from the time controls are removed until the end of 1981, the budget

office said that the companies will earn an added \$17.6 billion before taxes.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee, released the budget office study yesterday with a written statement that "we get all of the inflationary impact of the president's proposal with no real benefit. The new production will be less than one-half of 1 percent of our domestic demand for oil."

Sen. Jackson, backed by liberals, has mounted an effort in the Senate to block the president's plan.

Sen. Long, who supports Mr. Carter's policy, gives Sen. Jackson's move little chance of success. "Well, they'll have some votes, but I doubt they'll have enough. I think that the decontrol plan is going to go through," Sen. Long said.

Teen-Age Drug Use Said Rising in U.S.

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — Marijuana use by adolescents has been increasing sharply, a trend that was called alarming yesterday by Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare.

"It is sheer folly," he said, "for millions of young Americans to indulge in a drug while so little is known about its long-term consequences, and when much of what is known" suggests possible lung problems and ill effects on the brain and nerves if the drug is used long enough.

Between 1976 and 1977, according to latest federal surveys, the number of youths aged 12 to 17 who were marijuana users increased by almost a third, from 12.4 to 16.1 percent. Current use was described as having used the drug within the previous 30 days. Between 1975 and 1977, the number of high school seniors who used marijuana daily increased from 6 percent to 9 percent.

The figures appear in the HEW secretary's annual report to Con-

gress on marijuana and health. The report said that it may take many years for scientists to determine whether marijuana is a serious public health threat.

However, Mr. Califano said: "Because of the rapid rate of physical and psychological development in young people, the report suggests that the young may be especially vulnerable. . . . The report provides additional evidence that marijuana intoxication impairs driving by reducing perceptual acuity and dulling reflexes. . . . This is especially serious for the young since accidents are already the leading cause of adolescent death and injury."

The report said:

- Young adulthood, between ages 18 and 25, continues to be the period of peak use. More than one in four 18-to-25-year-olds had used the drug in the month preceding the most recent survey.

- Among children 12 and 13, 8 percent had some experience with marijuana, and 4 percent reported current use. At ages 14 and 15, 29 percent reported some use, and 15 percent current use.

- Some experience was reported by 47 percent of the 16-year-olds and 71-year-olds, 59 percent of those 22 to 25. Current use was reported by 29 percent of those 16 and 17, 32 percent of those 18 to 21 and 24 percent of those 22 to 25.

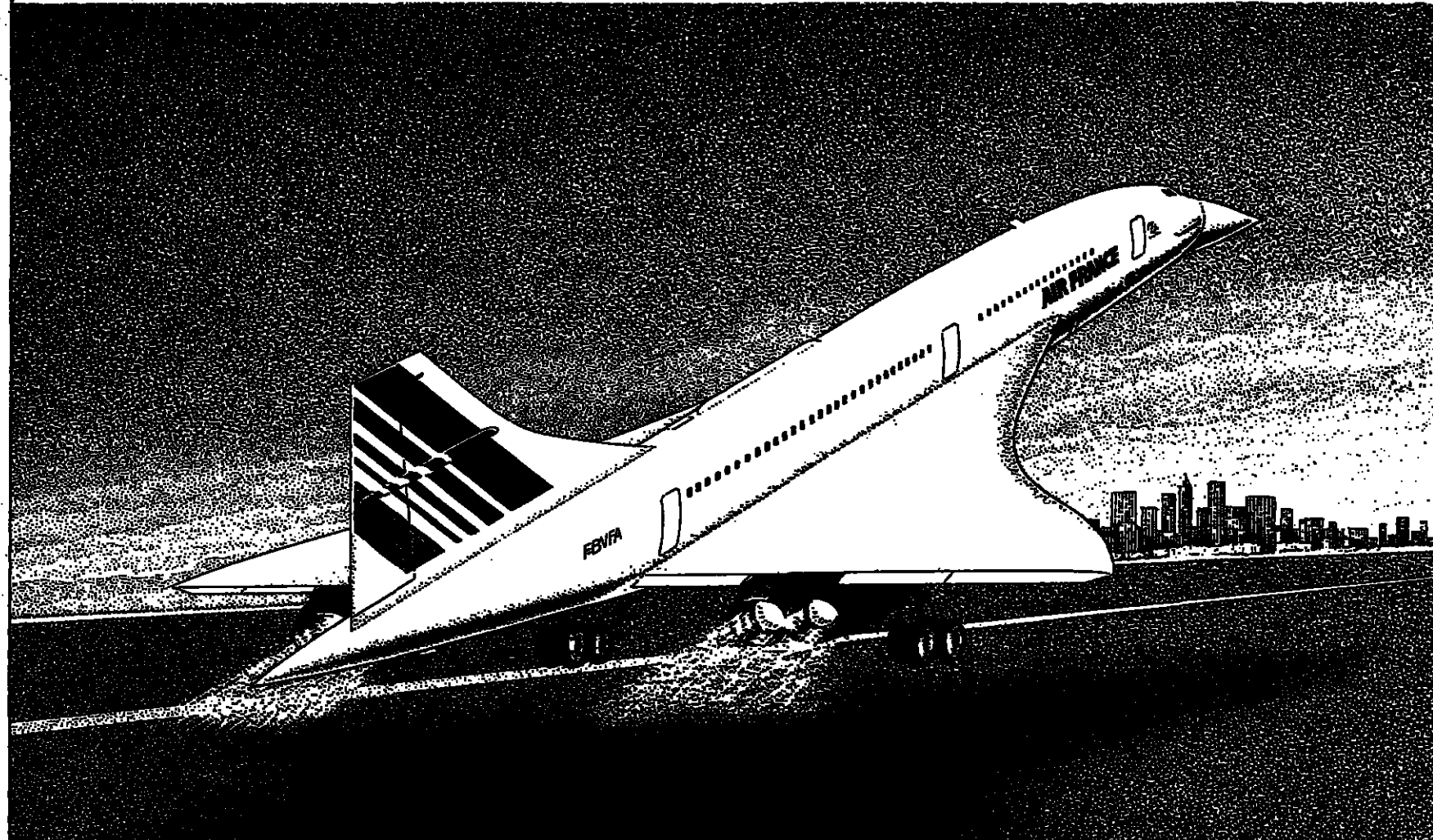
- Roughly two adolescent girls used the drug for every three boys, a far higher percentage than the one woman for every two men 18 and older.

- Among adolescents, use by whites slightly exceeded use by other races. For those over 18, use was about equal.

Many teachers and some psychologists have said that some adolescents are using marijuana — and sometimes alcohol — so heavily that they cannot learn. The HEW report said that it is still uncertain whether apathy, listlessness and other personality problems are a cause or a result of marijuana use.

But the report called the combination of alcohol and marijuana particularly dangerous. It also warned of possible ill effects on babies whose mothers use the drug during pregnancy.

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Justice in Iran

Iran is learning that freedom can suffer as much from too little government as from too much. Premier Mehdi Bazargan and several of his Cabinet colleagues have been unable to prevent the kangaroo "trials" that all too often end up in executions. Scrupulous respect for the due process of law may be too much to expect in a country that suffered so much repression. But the judicial terror is now undermining Iran's new government and betraying the hopes many Iranians placed in their revolution.

The agitation that brought down the shah tossed together many disparate forces — from Islamic fundamentalists to leftist revolutionaries — under the nominal leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini. While these groups were sure to disagree on how to build a new Iran, the present crisis of political authority has been exacerbated by the ayatollah's behavior.

Two months ago, after the shah's last government fell, the ayatollah installed a government of liberal modernizers. But he tried to keep real authority in the hands of the Islamic

fundamentalists in his own entourage. And to reinforce their power, he encouraged ad hoc local bodies to take the law into their own hands. Although these revolutionary committees, or *komitehs*, proclaim loyalty to the revolution, they are hostile to many who fought in its ranks. By now they may be beyond even the ayatollah's control. In any case, he continues to ignore the pleas from Premier Bazargan and others, including the religious leader of Tehran, Ayatollah Taleghani, to help restore the government's judicial authority.

More than the rights of accused individuals is at stake. With the Bazargan government unable to consolidate its authority, and with local *komitehs* turning against some groups that also fought the shah, new violence is a distinct possibility.

All too often, revolutions have turned abruptly to supplant one dictatorship with another. That is not yet inevitable in Iran. But how much longer can the dream of freedom withstand this trial by *komiteh*?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Dilemma in Rhodesia

It is a remarkable thing that the makers of the "internal settlement" have done in Rhodesia in organizing the elections, that started this week, in which blacks will elect representatives to a majority-ruled "Zimbabwe-Rhodesia." True, the white-drafted Constitution authorizing these elections reserves a disproportionate number of seats and range of powers to the 4 percent of the population that is white; and the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front are doing their best to spoil the poll. Even so, the process will probably be fairer than that followed by any of the neighboring black governments opposed to the new state. It is hard to imagine the Patriotic Front holding elections at all. The election marks a transformation of white minority rule into a black majority government dedicated to a policy of moderation and association with the West.

Why, then, is the United States not cheering? The new government can claim to be multiracial and democratic, but it is narrow. The considerable share of the population supporting or influenced by factions of the Patriotic Front will not be represented. The Front objects partly on grounds of principle, claiming that the new Constitution masks continued white domination, and partly on grounds of politics: Its leaders would like to run the show themselves. The Salisbury group means to use the election to demonstrate its legitimacy. It will then claim the specific benefits — recognition, the lifting of

sanctions — that, it hopes, will help it to win over the guerrillas or neutralize them. But election or no election, the Front obviously means to keep the war going and overthrow the government that came to power.

There lies the dilemma for the United States. It could recognize Salisbury for being relatively democratic and pro-Western. Recognition, however, would undercut U.S. diplomacy in black Africa and bestow a commitment of sorts on a regime that many Americans find unpalatable; moreover, Americans as a whole do not seem interested in offering Salisbury the substantial aid it will need to survive, especially if the guerrillas' Communist patrons increase their part in the war. In withholding support from Salisbury, as the administration is expected to do, the United States will be adding to the enormous burdens pressing in upon a fledgling state that seeks to be a friend. In supporting Salisbury, the United States would be buying into diplomatic trouble and a nasty war. Either way the administration will have an argument at home.

Many people have ideas on how the administration might have conducted its policy in the past. The escalation of the war, however, has reduced the options available now. Perhaps the best result that could be hoped for is that the Salisbury group, strengthened by the elections, will be able to draw the Patriotic Front into new talks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pole Tax

Was it a closet capitalist in Communist Poland who came up with the notion of requiring foreign journalists to pay a \$350 tax, on top of heavy fees for accommodations and services, to cover the visit of Pope John Paul II to his native country in June? Did a clever enemy of the people dream up this idea in order, as they say, to discredit the Polish government? Or was it simply an ordinary Polish bureaucrat caught between domestic pressures to restrict, and international pressures to broaden, coverage of an event bound to worry the Warsaw regime?

Whatever the answer, the idea of such a tax on journalists obviously opens up a whole new avenue of economic and political possibilities. If a pope's visit to Poland is pegged at \$350, what might be the value of, say, a president's trip to Philadelphia? \$43.50, with a second trip thrown in at only \$14.75? Coverage of the AFL-CIO's annual winter meeting under a warming sun would no doubt fetch a good sum, although you would probably expect to get a discount for

covering the ritual speeches we can all recite by now. Events taking place in danger zones, on the other hand, such as Three Mile Island and environs, would really have to be cut-rate. It would be a First Amendment violation, of course, for the U.S. government to get into the business of administering the prices at which news coverage of public events was hawked. Still, there would have to be some kind of private board watching to ensure that journalists received fair value. Maybe the Columbia School of Journalism and the New York Stock Exchange could work out something.

But enough. The new tax is a holdup. In the Helsinki accords, Poland accepted precise international obligations designed to make it easier for the publics of East and West alike to receive information. A Polish precedent could tempt the Soviet Union to try taxing the 25,000 journalists expected for the Moscow Olympics in 1980. The Poles should back off.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

SALT-2: Defense of Europe

Europe can no longer rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella that has become a loophole umbrella. Not because Washington denounces the treaties that it has signed, but because the Soviet Union's rise in power in the field of nuclear strategic and tactical armament already paralyzes the U.S. atomic arsenal.

Well, this is the result of the SALT talks . . . The defense of Europe must from now on be assumed by its nationals. This appears logical, but the problem is posed in totally different terms even if the United States were to maintain their support of Europe in the

event of an attack by Warsaw Pact forces: because the confrontation would be transformed into a conventional conflict reserved for conventional arms instead of being a nuclear one.

In such a situation, the European armies would evidently have to withstand most of the Red Army shock . . . Europe finds itself in its right place, on the front line and alone or virtually alone . . . This is why building Europe today does not consist only of voting to elect its Parliament; it consists also of desperately building without delay a defense that is both coherent and effective.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

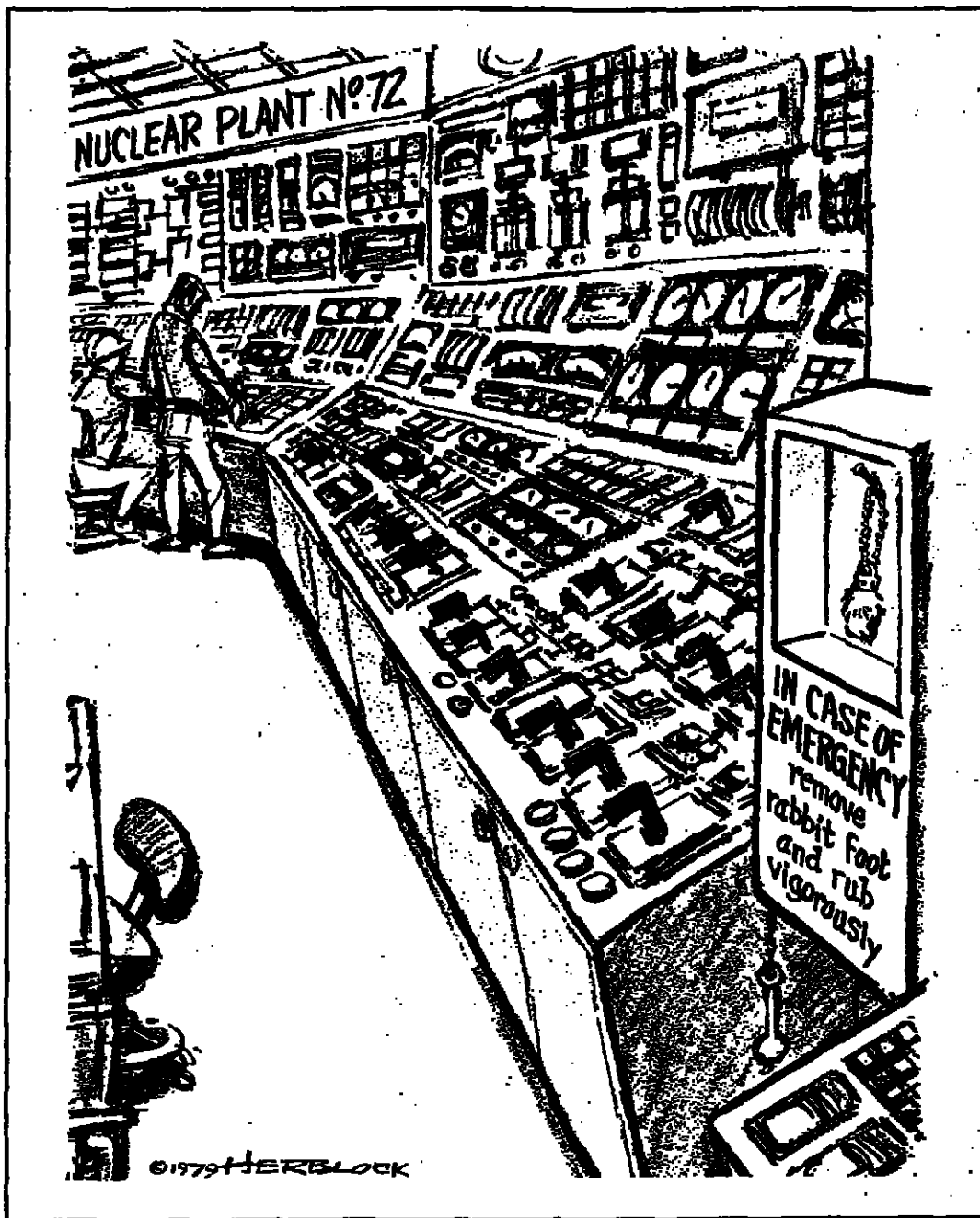
April 20, 1904

NEW YORK — On the subject of trusts, The New York American snatched in an editorial: "The criminal trusts can be smashed, but not until we have a Congress working in the interest of the people, and not until we have a president and an attorney-general ready and eager to execute laws against the trusts. No such Congress and no such president and attorney-general can be looked for from the Republican Party, because the Republican Party is owned by the trusts. The people will think of the beef and coal trusts at the polls next fall."

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1929

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — One hundred years from now all the oil, copper, lead, silver and gold deposits in the world will be exhausted, according to Dr. Benjamin Miller, head of the geology department at Lehigh University. "The decline in production will become noticeable before many years. We can only speculate as to what effect this will have upon the civilization of a few hundred years hence," he said. Dr. Miller added that contrary to popular belief that waterpower can be used after all other resources are depleted, this is only true to a minor extent.



U.S. Morality and the Shah

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — No less a moralist than U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young has said the Ayatollah Khomeini may be a saint. But sainthood, like everything else, is not what it used to be. "While saints are not new in the world," wrote John Dewey, long ago, "burly sinners are." In Iran today, burly sinners do the saint's work, which involves many firing squads.

"In a revolution, as in a novel," Dr. Tocqueville wrote, "the most difficult part to invent is the end." Khomeini's end will come. As John Fischer wrote, even revolutionary states must be run "not by violent romantics but by experts in marketing, sanitary engineering, and the management of bureaucracies. For the Byrons among us, this discovery is a fate worse than death."

The Carter administration's response to the new regime in Iran has not included much of the concern for which the administration is famous. But there has been a notable effort to dissuade the shah from seeking asylum in the United States.

Dirty Work

Sixteen months ago, in Iran, President Carter proclaimed that Mrs. Carter (and, by implication, her husband) would rather spend New Year's Eve with the shah than with anyone else in the world. But recently, Carter's administration asked at least two distinguished Americans to urge the shah not to request a visa.

The two men declined this dirty work, but the administration has directly urged the shah not to seek a visa, claiming that if he came to the United States, mobs might attack Americans in Iran. The administration also says it is worried about the program of protecting him here. So now, mobs dictate administration policy.

Surely the idea that this nation could not protect the shah is too preposterous to credit: It must be an idea designed to distract attention from the fact that the shah is being made to pay for having fallen in a way that made the administration look foolish.

This episode is a pebble piled upon the mountain of hypocrisy that the administration has produced while speaking of "morality." The administration is counting upon the shah's pride to prevent him from requesting a visa. This will enable the administration to hide behind the technicality that the shah has not been refused. Such village cleverness would be unbecoming even in an administration that did not harm upon virtue.

Asset

For 37 years the shah was an asset to the United States. During the Middle East war of October, 1973, Iran was the only nation in the region to bar Soviet overflights. Responding to U.S. requests, the shah urged an end to the oil embargo, and he rushed fuel to a U.S. task force in the Indian Ocean. When the United States asked some allies to send arms to South Vietnam before the Paris accords limited such aid, Iran immediately stripped itself of F-3s. (Another nation responded similarly: Taiwan.)

In 1974, when the United States was negotiating the Israeli-Syrian disengagement, the shah moved troops to the Iraqi frontier to counter Iraq's pressure on Syria. He sent troops to fight Southern Yemen's attack on Oman, along Saudi Arabia's southern border. The list could be extended before coming to the shah's extraordinary cooperation with Israel.

But 16 months after toasting the shah's "irreplaceable" friendship, Carter does not even want to spend New Year's Eve in the same country with the shah.

The attempt to discourage the shah from seeking asylum here is

disreputable not only because the shah treated the United States better than he needed to, and now the United States is treating the shah worse than it needs to. And it is imprudent not only because other nations' rulers are noticing how the United States treats friends who fall upon hard times.

Furthermore, the crucial point is not that the shah was, if anything, a less disagreeable autocrat than his successor. And the point is not that even unpleasant people — and certainly those we encouraged to our allies — have rights. (Imagine the indignation there would be if the United States behaved similarly

toward a deposed leftist ruler in order to placate rightist mobs abroad, or because it did not want the problem of protecting such a person from violence in the United States.) No, the crucial point concerns national honor: the administration's conduct is inconsistent with a great nation's self-respect.

In nations, as in individuals, dignity is the outward manifestation of a certain serenity. It involves a sense of being unbullied, of being controlled only by standards of right conduct. It is odd that an administration that knows so much about morality has so little dignity.

1979, The Washington Post.

Corruption of Power

By Anthony Lewis

HAIFA, Israel — A.B. Yehoshua is one of Israel's leading writers. His haunting novel, "The Lover" — about the feelings of husbands and wives, parents and children, Arabs and Jews — was critically acclaimed when it appeared in the United States last year.

Like most intellectuals in this country, he is also deeply interested in politics, and he has friends in the power structure. He is a dove, a long-time believer in the possibility of peace. A particular concern of his nowadays is with the effects of going on, year after year, as an occupation power — the effects not on the people of the occupied territories but on the occupiers.

"I see the corruption in myself already," he said the other day at the University of Haifa where he teaches. "Look at what happened in Haifa. And look at how little attention we paid, how little we cared."

2 Arabs Killed

Haifa is an Arab town a few miles south of Jerusalem. During a protest there last month stones were thrown. Men from a nearby Jewish settlement, carrying guns, were caught up in the protest. They fired into the mob, killing two Arabs. The army then confined all the people of Haifa to their homes for two weeks, allowing them out to shop only one hour a day.

"For two weeks we kept them under a 23-hour daily curfew," Yehoshua said. "Two weeks! I suppose it was a way of expressing guilt for the two people who were killed."

We live in blinders, looking only at ourselves. Five miles away from Haifa, you say, there is a working democracy. So you just ignore Haifa.

"The corruption is beginning, little by little. The settlers are arming themselves. Now, despite the military rules against it, soon you will see soldiers against vigilantes. Jews killing Jews."

Shortly after talking with Yehoshua, I met a young Arab academic who expressed similar views. Sari Nuseibeh is an Oxford graduate with a Harvard Ph.D., who teaches philosophy at Bir Zeit University on the West Bank.

"I went to a kibbutz when I was 20," Nuseibeh said. "I wanted to see what it was like, they met and voted to let me in. The young people there used to talk about the moral values of the kibbutz, about how no one from there ever committed a crime."

"Lately I've thought to myself about the young men from that kibbutz. Are they shooting into crowds of demonstrators on the West Bank? Are they building a country on the occupation of other people's land? How long will they be able to stand it?"

"I think it's Israel that has a problem. Its own values are being undermined by occupation, as Shi-

mon Peres [leader of the Labor opposition in the Knesset] said the other day. So it is up to Israel to act. We can wait."

The Israeli government is obviously concerned about the problem. When settlers planned to set up vigilante patrols, the government sent Defense Minister Ezer Weizman to tell them forcefully that that would not be allowed. When an occupation commander was found to have lied about the tear-gassing of an Arab school, he was abruptly dismissed.

As military occupations go, the occupation of the West Bank is in fact mild. The open border with Israel has brought prosperity, and even committed Palestinian nationalists say they would not close it if they had their own state. But the grind of occupation, of running other people's lives, takes its toll in hostility and brutalization.

One reason Prime Minister Begin proposed "autonomy" for the West Bank was evidently to ease the burden of occupation. If the forthcoming negotiations do not produce agreement on a form of autonomy, officials indicate that Israel will unilaterally take some step to end the military government.

But judging by Begin's words, so far at least, he wants to keep effective control on the West Bank by other means: control in terms not only of security but of land. The crucial issue, the property, is settlements. So long as Israel asserts its right to be in the West Bank by planting settlements, there can be no peace. That is what the British did long ago in Northern Ireland.

Dangers

My impression is that Begin has come to understand the danger of settlements, that he would like to limit them to security purposes. Most Israelis agree: only a handful of zealots want to settle the West Bank. But the government is divided, its signals ambiguous. Ariel Sharon, the minister of agriculture, talks about moving in 27,000 settler-families over the next three years.

Israel can relieve itself of the burden of the West Bank only if it focuses on security, not land. Sari Nuseibeh said: "If Israelis accepted the principle that this is Arab land, if they said they would withdraw eventually and wanted only time and security, then we could negotiate."

Though government policy is to keep the strong Israeli presence in the West Bank, most Israelis do think of it as Arab land. At this time of year the area is wondrously beautiful. The green terraced fields looking as if they had not changed since the time of the Bible. One can understand why Israelis would feel connected to that land by history and emotion. But few visit the West Bank now. They are uncomfortable. They know it is not theirs.

1979, The New York Times.

Harry Debelius From Madrid:

... the amount taken by
ETA's urban guerrillas
from banks at gunpoint
is mere chicken feed
compared with the revenue
from regular monthly
"tax" payments made by
hundreds of frightened
Basque businessmen . . .

MADRID — There were places in Saigon during the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, like the elegant Arc en Ciel brothel and the luxurious Hotel Caravelle, where even prominent South Vietnamese politicians knew they were safe from terrorist action, provided they exercised a minimum of discretion, and there were places, like the floating restaurant on the Saigon River, which any reasonably well-informed person knew were not safe.

Northern Spain is approaching that state of affairs, as more and more businesses are subjected to "revolutionary taxes" imposed by the separatist ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) in the same fashion in which businessmen were "taxed" by the Viet Cong, deep in the heart of the most securely held territory of the U.S.-backed South Vietnamese government.

The parallel between northern Spain and Vietnam ends there, but the tactics and techniques of revolutionary guerrilla warfare are remarkably similar the world around. It would only serve the cause of the political extremists to mention here the names of "bomb-proof" establishments in Bilbao or San Sebastian.

Shadow of Terrorism

Furthermore, it is fair to say that such establishments vastly outnumber the ones under the shadow of terrorism, since the political gangsters of the Basque region have not reached the level of cold-blooded revolutionary efficiency of the Viet Cong in the extraction of "taxes." Nevertheless, and this is important, the ETA's income from such sources is apparently increasing rapidly.

It takes a lot of money to keep the smoldering fires of revolution from being extinguished in the Basque country. Experts calculate that the ammunition alone for the 9 mm. automatic parabolic pistols preferred by the ETA costs the terrorist organization about 60 cents a round, and the killer-squads use a lot of it — not only in gunning down policemen, military officers, government officials and informers as symbols of the central government in Madrid, but also in the months of secret training which they receive, probably in Algeria as well as France and Spain. Add to that the considerable expense of numerous "safe houses" and the salaries paid to a few hundred professionals used as assassins, press at revolutionary organizations known in the ETA jargon as *liberados* or "freedmen" and it is easy to understand the constant need for a lot of hard cash.

Some terrorist organizations in other parts of the world rely heavily on funds contributed by the governments of countries sympathetic to their respective causes. Some may be not only funded, but even inspired and led by the dirty-tricks agencies of world powers. However, the ETA seems to be largely self-sufficient at present.

Following repeated accusations in Spanish news media that Moscow is financing the Basque separatist underground army, press attaché E. Astajov of the Soviet Embassy in Madrid denied such aid in a letter to the influential Madrid daily ABC in mid-April. He was undoubtedly right. The ETA has been taking in so much money lately that it could even be making a profit for the Kremlin, if indeed they are the ones behind its bloody campaign.

It is quite remarkable in the circumstances that the extremist Herri Batasuna Party, the legal political front for the ETA, refused to pay a fine levied against it in connection with an unauthorized demonstration early this month in the northern port of Bilbao, on the grounds that Herri Batasuna is broke.

The ETA carried out more than one bank hold-up a week in the Basque country during the past year, and almost invariably got away with it. The "take" in the first 10 months of last year was estimated at \$2 million pesetas (\$12 million).

Spain's leading news magazine, the weekly *Cambio-16*, reported here late last year that the ETA believed to have over \$45 million in at least 10 numbered Swiss bank accounts. It accused activist Jose Manuel Pagada Gallestegui of keeping the books for the terrorists — and of being very tight-fisted about "business" expenses.

Impressive as it is, the amount taken by ETA's urban guerrillas from banks at gunpoint is, in the opinion of reliable sources, mere chicken feed compared with the revenue from regular monthly "tax" payments made by hundreds of frightened Basque businessmen — payments which range from 20,000 pesetas (\$300) on up, plus occasional extraordinary "assessments."

Such payments are generally made in cash at designated "drops," or pickup points, and collected by unidentified persons, although some amounts — it is said — are paid directly into numbered Swiss bank accounts, notwithstanding Spanish restrictions on the export of currency.

The "taxes" must be paid or else — "or else" means anything from knee-capping, to harm to family members and to assassination. The patience of the ETA desperados is shorter than a fuse on a terrorist bomb.

Those who have been "assessed" and who later pull up stakes and leave the Basque country do not always escape the menace. More than one has been hunted down by ETA squads elsewhere in Spain. The extensive搜捕 for active agents in Madrid is increasingly evident, following the deaths of leading Spanish military men at the hands of fearless Basque gunmen.

Yet some businessmen "do" get away, and they manage to take their money with them. They go to quieter parts of the country, living on their capital or on the interest from less risky investments than the factories or shops of the north.

Pressure
The pressure by political activists, combined with the general recession in Spain, is devastating for the Basque country, so devastating in fact that the tide of immigration to the Basque provinces from the poorer regions of Spain has actually been reversed.

From June, 1977, through June of last year, bank deposits increased by 20 percent throughout Spain, but by only 11 percent in Guipuzcoa, the province most in danger of the undercurrent of war and independence. The percentage of increase of taxes legally collected last year through Spain was 30 percent, compared with 3 percent in Guipuzcoa.

The result of all this, of course, is a climate of fear among Basque businessmen and industrialists, a reluctance to invest in new ventures or even to expand existing ones, a sharp drop in tourist income, strong temptation to get money out of the country, rising unemployment and the gradual departure of talented entrepreneurs from the Basque region. Fear and insecurity there are inhibiting development.

Ironically, this lays the Basque country wide open to greater intervention on the part of the central government, which is anxious and only to put out the fires of revolution but to halt the backward economic slide there as well.

1979, International Herald Tribune.

But Turnout Is Low

Egyptians Seem to Approve Peace Pact in Referendum

CAIRO, April 19 (WP) — At the shant elementary school, an accountant from the central bank was handing the polling place today in handing ballots to registered voters.

"All the Egyptian people are intelligent," he told visitors, "so of course they will vote yes. And an Egyptian people all love President Anwar too — put that in your pocket."

Egyptians voted in a referendum on the peace treaty with Israel and on constitutional amendments proposed by President Anwar Sadat. There was no doubt that the countant's prediction about the outcome would prove correct. More than 90 percent, perhaps more than 98 percent of those who turned out to vote, were considered to endorse the treaty and the amendments, validating the newspaper headline in this morning's edition of the newspaper Al-Ahram: "Millions of voters say yes."

It was less certain whether enough of Egypt's 10.3 million eligible voters showed up to vote. Men theoretically are obliged to vote, but the penalty for staying away is a token fine that seldom is imposed. During most of the day, the turnout was low at polling places around the city. At a polling place for women, who are not required to vote, there were no voters when reporters dropped in to check the turnout.

The voting was generally orderly and the country mostly quiet, but the day was marred by a serious terrorist incident of the kind Egypt has feared since Mr. Sadat signed the treaty last month. A woman customs inspector was killed and four persons wounded when a parcel she was examining at Cairo's central post office blew up, police said.

Mr. Sadat, who is under attack throughout the Arab world for signing the peace treaty, called for the referendum to show his Arab critics that Egyptians support his policy. There is no doubt that most of them do, but it is not clear that the referendum will provide sufficient proof for the skeptics.

Voters interviewed today at random said that they had voted yes, but opponents of Mr. Sadat traditionally have refrained from voting in his referendums.

Voters were asked today to answer two questions:

- Do you approve of the peace treaty and its annexes between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the state of Israel, and of the special agreement for setting up full autonomous rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip?
- Do you approve of the dissolution of the People's Assembly (parliament) and of the principles for reorganizing the state mentioned in presidential decree 157 for 1979?

"Of course I voted yes on both parts," said a government clerk after dropping his ballot into the box. "So is everybody."

Voters unfamiliar with presidential decree 157 could find it posted on walls outside polling places. It is a package of organizational changes and constitutional amendments proposed by Mr. Sadat as part of the country's transition to peace, but its real significance is not clear even to experienced political observers and sophisticated Egyptians.

— Thomas W. Lippman



CHINESE FREIGHTER — The Liu Lin Hai, the first Chinese cargo ship to sail into a U.S. port in 30 years arrives Wednesday in Seattle to load 30,000 tons of corn for China.

Egypt Lets U.S. Inspect Its Air Defense

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, April 19 (WP) — In a revealing demonstration of how Egypt's national psychology and political orientation are being reshaped by the reality of peace, a team of air defense experts from the Pentagon is scheduled to arrive here Saturday for a two-week inspection of Egypt's deteriorating Soviet-built anti-aircraft missiles.

In the Egyptian context, it is little short of revolutionary for the armed forces to permit U.S. military personnel even to approach Egyptian military installations, let alone undertake the detailed scrutiny of critical weapons that is now planned.

Egypt's Soviet-trained armed forces have traditionally been a closed book to outsiders and especially to representatives of the country that the Egyptians hold responsible for building the Israeli military machine.

Deep Involvement

With the advent of peace, however, the Egyptians and the Americans have suddenly become partners in exactly the way that President Anwar Sadat envisioned when he first began to diversify the sources of his weapons after the break with the Soviet Union. The United States is becoming ever more deeply involved in promoting Egypt's economic and military development.

Egypt already possesses U.S. propeller-driven transport planes and is expecting the first shipment

of F-5 combat jets this year, although Saudi Arabia, which has promised to pay for them, has not yet come up with the money, according to military sources.

A small group of U.S. Air Force personnel and civilian technicians already is here instructing the Egyptians, but the missile inspection will give the United States access to information about Egypt's most critical defense systems that would have been unthinkable in the past. The numbers, locations and conditions of missiles that Egypt has taken elaborate precautions to conceal from U.S. satellite cameras.

To Discuss Requirements

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy said that "the U.S. government has agreed to dispatch a team of air defense experts to Egypt to consult with the government of Egypt on air defense requirements. The team will discuss those requirements in detail and will report back to the secretary of defense."

According to military sources, the U.S. team, headed by an Army colonel, will make extensive on-site inspections of Egypt's anti-aircraft defenses and prepare an assessment of Egypt's needs for new equipment. It is likely, the sources said, that Egypt will want to use some of the \$1.5 billion in military aid that President Carter has proposed to purchase batteries of the U.S.-made Hawk missile system to replace its aging Soviet surface-to-air missiles.

Egypt's air defense command is a separate branch of the armed

forces, with an estimated 75,000 men. The heart of its equipment is about 600 SAM-2, SAM-3 and SAM-6 missiles supplied by the Soviet Union before Moscow cut off arms supplies to Egypt in 1975.

Spare Parts Shortage

Military experts here believe that many of those Soviet missiles have deteriorated after years of exposure to desert winds and sand and may no longer be operational. Even if they are, Egypt faces an acute problem in keeping them that way because of the shortage of spare parts.

Mr. Sadat has made no secret of Egypt's need for new air defense equipment, but the Egyptians have been restricted to what they could afford from Western suppliers who wanted payment in hard currency. Egypt is awaiting delivery of its first battery of French-built Crotale missiles, but it is now expected to ask the United States for Hawks as well.

In another sign of Egypt's growing military relationship with the United States, a team of Egyptian Air Force officers is to visit the United States next month to see what combat jets might be available in addition to F-5s. Egypt is believed to be willing to settle for the F-4 phantom, if it cannot get the more advanced F-15 or F-16, but since the Phantom production line is all but shut down, it may be necessary to for Egypt to select used aircraft from U.S. surplus stock, military sources here said.

Encouraged by King

Jews Cautiously Returning to Morocco

By Marvin Howe

CASABLANCA, Morocco (NYT) — Slowly and cautiously, Moroccan Jews have begun to return to Morocco to spend their vacations, see their families and conduct business. A few are even returning to live.

The Jewish community here, which is over 2,000 years old, appeared doomed with the vast emigration of the 1960s, particularly after the 1967 and 1973 Arab-Israeli wars. The Jewish population dropped from 400,000 to 22,000, but departures seem to have leveled off.

Jewish leaders say that the drain stopped two years ago and that about a hundred families have returned from Israel, France and Spain, where most had gone. "There's a new, more stable situation here," said a businessman, Robert Assaraf. "We have never had such psychological security."

Mr. Assaraf and his family left in 1967 with a number of Jewish professionals and settled in Paris. The Assarafs now have come back to live in Casablanca. Mr. Assaraf, who is in a partnership with Moslem friends, said that relations are "very good at every level."

There are a number of reasons for the new self-assurance that visitors find in the various Jewish groups. The most important is that King Hassan II has made a special effort since 1975 to restore harmony between Jews and Moslems. This was the period when he was trying to give Morocco a more democratic aspect at a time of general liberalization.

"King Hassan is determined to make Morocco a model of real Arab-Jewish coexistence," said Ahmed Reda Guedira, an adviser to the king.

As part of the confidence-building program, the king has encour-

aged visits by foreign Jewish groups, favored pilgrimages here and abroad by Moroccan Jews, promoted the expansion of Jewish culture and removed restrictions on the departure of Jews.

Earlier this year, leaders of the American Jewish Congress were invited to visit Jewish communities in Tangier, Rabat, Fez, Marrakesh and Casablanca. "The outlook for Jewish communities in Morocco has changed in the last three or four years," said Henry Siegmans, the executive director of the congress, after talks with community leaders.

In the past, he went on, he held out no hope for any Jewish community in "the sea of Arab hostility." But now he believes that the Jews can stay, particularly if a peace agreement is reached.

"Morocco can be considered a model for the rest of the Arab world," Mr. Siegmans said, but he noted a fundamental problem for the future: Moroccan Jews look to the king as their protector, and there is general concern that this protection depends on one man and is not institutionalized.

"We pray for King Hassan every day," said Henri Cadoch, an industrialist who is the president of the Jewish community in Marrakesh. Mr. Cadoch escorted the U.S. delegation on a visit to the Jewish Alliance's bustling school, a small 300-year-old synagogue and the Mellah, or Jewish quarter, where 50,000 people lived until about 1950. There are only 10 families left, perhaps 50 people.

Mr. Cadoch, who is also in

charge of Jewish pilgrimages and holy places in Morocco, led 170 Moroccan Jews on a trip to Egypt in December. For the first time, they were able to pray at the tomb of Rabbi Jacob Aben Sir, one of their most venerated figures, who died in 1880 near Alexandria while on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The Moroccan authorities facilitated their journey, and the Egyptians welcomed them "with the honors of a chief of state," according to Mr. Cadoch.

Another major development in Jewish life was the formation in France two years ago of a group called Dialogue and Identity, which recently sponsored a seminar on the culture, history and evolution of the Jewish community.

More than 200 Jewish and Moslem intellectuals from eight nations met in Paris for four days to hear reports on the problems of economic and social integration of Moroccan Jews, not only in Morocco but in Israel, Spain, Canada and France. The encounter had the blessings of King Hassan and ranking Israeli officials.

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Finland Seeks New Government

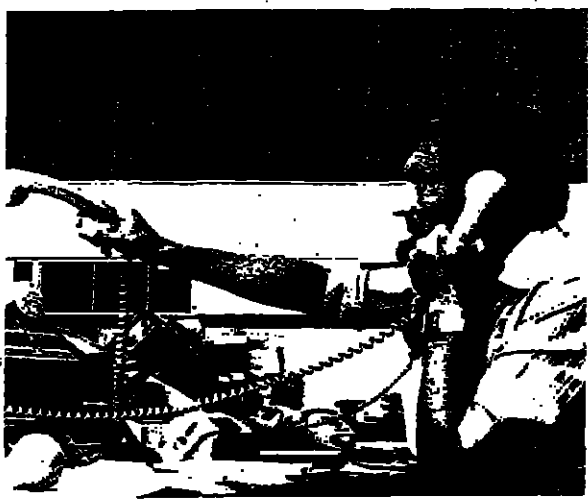
HELSINKI, April 19 (AP) — President Urho Kekkonen today asked the leader of the Social Democrats, Veikko Helle, to explore the possibilities of forming a government.

Mr. Helle, 67, was given an open-ended task with no deadline after the Conservative Party leader, Harri Holkeri, said yesterday that he had failed to find a basis for a politically majority government based on the results of last month's elections.

Mr. Holkeri said that after a week of negotiations with the eight parties that it was not possible to form a majority due "lack of political will among the parties."

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Callers Link Killing to Red Brigades

Plainclothes Anti-Terrorism Officer Is Slain in Milan

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 19 (NYT) — A gunman shot and killed a plainclothes member of a special anti-terrorism police unit in Milan today. The victim was the 16th person to die in Italy this year in attacks attributed to terrorists.

An hour later, an anonymous male caller told a newspaper in Genoa: "We have slain a servant of DIGOS in Milan. We are the Red Brigades." DIGOS is an acronym for Direction of General Investigation and Special Operations. The slain man served nearly three years in the Milan branch of that police arm, which specializes in the fight

against politically motivated crime. A woman claiming to speak for Armed Proletarians for Communism, one of many small underground networks allied with the Red Brigades, later called a Milan newspaper to claim responsibility for the killing on behalf of the group.

Tonight, an unidentified man called a newspaper in Rome to claim the Milan killing as an action by the Red Brigades. The caller also said that he was in a position to confirm the authenticity of Red Brigades leaflets, found in a public telephone booth here earlier this week, that threatened the kidnapping of various prominent persons.

including the speaker of the just-dissolved Chamber of Deputies, Pietro Ingrao, a Communist.

The slain policeman, Andrea Campagna, 25, was calling at his fiancée's home on the southeastern outskirts of Milan to take her father to his cobbler's shop in his compact car. He was ambushed and killed as he was about to enter the car, in which the older man was already seated. The gunman, described as a young, blond man in a suede jacket, fled in a car in which at least one other person was waiting, authorities said.

Investigators said that the assailant must have had a thorough

knowledge of his victim's habits and movements.

The Milan killing was the latest incident in a wave of violence following the arrests April 7 in Milan, Padua and Rome of 15 persons on charges of subversion, conspiracy to organize armed bands, insurrection against the state authorities and complicity in murder. All of the arrests were carried out by DIGOS, one of several Italian police agencies engaged in tracking down terrorists.

DIGOS and other law-enforcement services are looking for several more suspected plotters and terrorists whose whereabouts are unknown. They are named in arrest warrants bearing similar charges. Many of the wanted persons are accused of a role in the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro last year.

Most of the suspects who already are in prison are intellectuals. Among them is Antonio Negri, a 45-year-old professor of political science at Padua University and leading theoretician of far-left movements in Italy. Magistrates have alleged that Mr. Negri is the chief ideologist and possibly the secret leader of the Red Brigades.

In a parallel action by anti-terrorism agents acting on orders from investigating magistrates, a well-known architect, Giuseppe Ippolito, was arrested in Florence last week. He is accused of trafficking in weapons intended for the Red Brigades. According to some reports, he allegedly supplied the submachine gun with which Mr. Moro was killed.

A series of bombings and other attacks throughout Italy since the arrests April 7, including today's killing in Milan, are viewed as reprisals engineered by the ultra-leftist underground groups.

Brazil Newsman Guilty Of Offense to Army

BRASILIA, April 19 (UPI) — The Supreme Military Court convicted Lourenço Dileria, a journalist for a Sao Paulo newspaper, of offending the armed forces and imposed an eight-month suspended jail sentence Tuesday.

The charges grew out of a 1977 column, which the minister of the army said insulted a Brazilian military hero, the Duke of Caxias. Mr. Dileria said that he did not mean his satiric article to be offensive.

Panama Chief to U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — Panamanian President Aristides Royo will be in Washington early next month for a two-day unofficial visit that may include a meeting with President Carter, diplomatic sources said yesterday.



READY FOR RUSH HOUR — Two New Guineans, armed with spears and dressed as mudmen, cause a stir and spark some smiles on a Melbourne streetcar. Mudmen are New Guinea natives who wear masks of mud and cover their bodies with colored earth for major tribal occasions. These two gentlemen had just taken part in a show to promote tourism in their happy hunting grounds at home.

After 3 Years of Army Rule

Thailand Heading for Po Amid Uncertainty, Apathy

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, April 19 — Thai voters will go to the polls Sunday in an election marked by uncertainty about the future and punctuated by automatic weapons fire.

After three years of military rule, which ended three years of near anarchy under civilian government, this country is taking a tentative step toward restoring democracy. More than 1,600 candidates from 36 parties are contending for 301 seats in the lower house of the National Assembly, the only popularly elected body under the country's new constitution.

About 22.5 million Thais are eligible to vote, but only 30 percent to 35 percent of that number are expected to cast ballots. The reason is apathy, despite vigorous campaigning to get out the vote.

Level of Violence

With 15 persons killed so far, the campaign remains at a low level of violence by Thai standards. On the other hand, it has lasted only two months.

Two candidates were among the dead. Others have survived only because a balance of firepower. Some candidates have hired policemen and soldiers as bodyguards. Others have supplied their own defense

units and equipped them with made M-16 rifles.

One thing on which nearly everybody agrees is that Gen. Kriangsak Chamanan, 60, a shrewd and able officer who seized power years ago, will still be premier the election even though he is running for anything.

Gen. Kriangsak can afford assurance because under the constitution, a creation of the army, the membership of the lower house will be elected. The 225 seats who make up the upper house will be appointed by Gen. Kriangsak.

Political insiders said that Kriangsak has already drawn his list of senators, about half of whom will be former officers and cronies. Senators will "consult" with lower house on the election of premier. Observers estimate about half of those elected to house will be beholden to Gen. Kriangsak.

So it would appear that he has nothing to worry about. But does, according to Thai pundit Gen. Kriangsak, can stay in office once he is elected.

Kukrit Pramoj, 66, former premier and Gen. Kriangsak's chief challenger, said that general is not tough enough to handle the job without the powers martial law, which he has exercised since taking office in October 1977.

Political reporters said that Kukrit's own Social Action Party has shown surprising strength in recent weeks while Gen. Kriangsak's popularity has exhibited a marked decline.

Besides, it is pointed out, Gen. Kriangsak has no political base except the army, which has dominated Thai politics since the absolute monarchy was abolished in 1932. But things have never been the same since student riots toppled the corrupt military regime.

There followed three years of political turbulence under democratic government until another blood round of student riots brought army back to power in 1976.

But the army and the Thai bureaucracy are still considered heavy-handed and corrupt. And government's problems have multiplied.

Gen. Kriangsak is given credit for steering a neutral course in foreign policy. But he has failed, critics say, to come to grips with widespread unemployment, inflation, the plight of drought-stricken farmers and an energy shortage.

© Los Angeles Times

Party Views on Forbidden Subject

Russia Publishes 'Manual' on Dissent

MOSCOW, April 19 (UPI) — Soviet authorities have struck a quiet blow in their war against dissent and emigration with a 280-page paperback titled "The White Book."

The volume names leading personalities of the dissident community and details their alleged activities. It amounts to an official manual for loyal Communist Party members and Soviet officials on the problem of Jewish emigration and dissent in general.

It includes case histories of imprisoned dissidents such as Yuri Orlov and Vladimir Slepak, stories

of Westerners caught trying to bring "anti-Soviet" material into the country and the names and photographs of a number of U.S. journalists banned for alleged espionage.

Limited Audience

The book goes into detail on a topic normally taboo in the Soviet media and gives the official view on a series of controversial subjects. Published last November in 150,000 copies, the book apparently is not intended for wide consumption at home or abroad.

A small number of copies reportedly appeared in bookshops but most are believed to have been circulated among Communist Party cadres, bureaucrats, police and the military.

In one of the paradoxes of Soviet life, unsolicited copies have found their way into the mailboxes of some Western news organizations.

"The permanent uproar in the Western press and radio concerning exit visas to Israel for a certain portion of Soviet Jews, at the same

time as the whole of mankind is receiving from the United States a neutron visa to oblivion, can only be called an intentional distortion of public opinion," the introduction said.

An interview with Deputy Interior Minister Boris Shumilin explains Soviet policies on emigration and human rights. "In the Soviet Union, there is the objective absence of a basis for emigration as a social phenomenon," he said. "It is well known that it is precisely in the United States that the rules and restrictions on receiving visas and crossing frontiers are stricter than in any other country which signed the final act [of the 1975 Helsinki accords]."

The book gives a totally negative view of life in the West, especially as it affects Soviet emigrants. It quotes newspaper articles and letters to illustrate the disillusionment of Soviet emigrants who find they are unequalled to work in the West, unable to find work because of high unemployment or just don't fit in.

Much of the book — "Espionage and Diversion Under the Slogan of Defense of Human Rights" — deals with the situation inside the Soviet Union.

It denounces former Newsweek correspondent Alfred Friendly and Associated Press reporter George Krinsky as alleged CIA spies and accuses Washington Post correspondent Peter Osos of gathering information through dissident contacts on secret installations.

Of the three journalists, only Mr. Krinsky was expelled from the Soviet Union. The only accusation the Soviet government leveled against him at the time was a minor infringement of currency laws. The book was prepared by the Association of Soviet Jurists.

U.S. Legislator Quits John Birch Society

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI) — Rep. John Rousset, R-Calif., has resigned from the John Birch Society because he does not want his membership to be an issue in his campaign next year for the U.S. Senate.

"I have taken this positive action to demonstrate to the citizens of California that I am my own man, controlled by no organization or individual," Rep. Rousset said. He has announced his candidacy for the seat held by Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat.

BRENTANO'S

37 Ave. de l'Opéra - Paris

Best Sellers of the week

FICTION:

The Stones	John Cheever	\$15.75
SS GB	Len Deighton	\$2.00
Overload	Arthur Hailey	\$5.00
Great Stones	Peter Strub	\$8.00
The Snow Leopard	Peter Matthieson	\$7.00

NON FICTION:

Moments Dearest	Christina Crawford	\$10.00
The Third World War	John Hackett	\$10.00
In Search of History	Theodore White	\$5.00
American Center	D. Mac Arthur	\$7.00
Love Signs	Linda Goodman	\$4.00

Saudi Arabia

Although excavation is still at an early stage, the Kingdom's archaeological heritage is known to be extremely rich. Comprehensive archaeological surveys, directed by the Department of Antiquities, are revealing that in every region there are important traces of the past which are likely to shed light on the early periods of civilization as well as on more recent times.

In ancient times, extending back into the Stone Age, desert conditions were less extreme in the peninsula and man was able to inhabit areas which are now total desert. His artefacts and constructions have survived here in the deserts for there has been no vegetation to hide them nor succeeding generations to remove them.

The Stone Age inhabitants of the land left also many very fine rock carvings showing the animals which they domesticated or hunted (including particularly the long horned cattle which no longer survive in the prevailing arid conditions, and were probably depicted some 6,000 years ago) as well as scenes showing themselves. Most famous of these are the strangely dressed dancing figures of Jabel Burmouk in Sakaka.

Settlements from the very early civilization of Al Ubaid have been found in considerable numbers in eastern Arabia where there are also some very interesting tells (habitation mounds) which are expected to reveal traces of consecutive civilizations going back to early times.

Arabia's role became particularly important once international trade was established between wealthy neighbouring powers. Lying across major trade routes, the country was criss crossed by well worn caravan routes along which frankincense and myrrh, spices from the far east, and goods from eastern Africa were carried. One of the earliest accounts of this trade is in the story of the Queen of Sheba (Saba in north Yemen) travelling northwards in the tenth century B.C. to visit King Solomon "with a very great train, with camels that bore spices, and very much gold and precious stones".

All along these caravan routes, in the centuries before and after Christ, men carved in the rocks an account of their passing, or simply their names and a prayer for a safe journey. At a time when northern Europe was illiterate, the simple caravan men of Arabia seem all to have been able to read and write, and to carve their writings in stone. The wealth of early Arabian scripts revealed in these carvings, and the light they throw on the history and life of the times, are one of the most interesting subjects of study to scholars.

At the heart of the incense route, at Medain Salih in the northern Hejaz, is Saudi Arabia's most beautiful ancient site. The Arab tribe who constructed the magnificent rock cut tombs there were the Nabataeans, founders of the better known 'rose red city' of Petra, in Jordan. Petra was their capital

but as their control of the caravan routes spread, they developed the southern station of Medain Salih, near the more ancient town of Al Ula. They had a sure eye for a naturally beautiful site, and enhanced with their magnificent sculpture the lovely golden cliffs of the sandy valley through which the trade route passed.

The museums

The first Saudi archaeological museum was recently opened to the public in Riyadh. It is to be the forerunner of a number of fascinating museums, for the government is embarking on a policy of providing museums to inform the people about their own heritage, to preserve the nation's fine objects from the past, and to provide a basis for future research.

The Riyadh museum is one of the most informative museums it is possible to visit. Situated in the office buildings of the Department of Antiquities, it has been elegantly designed to display the extensive range of objects already available and to explain what these objects represent.

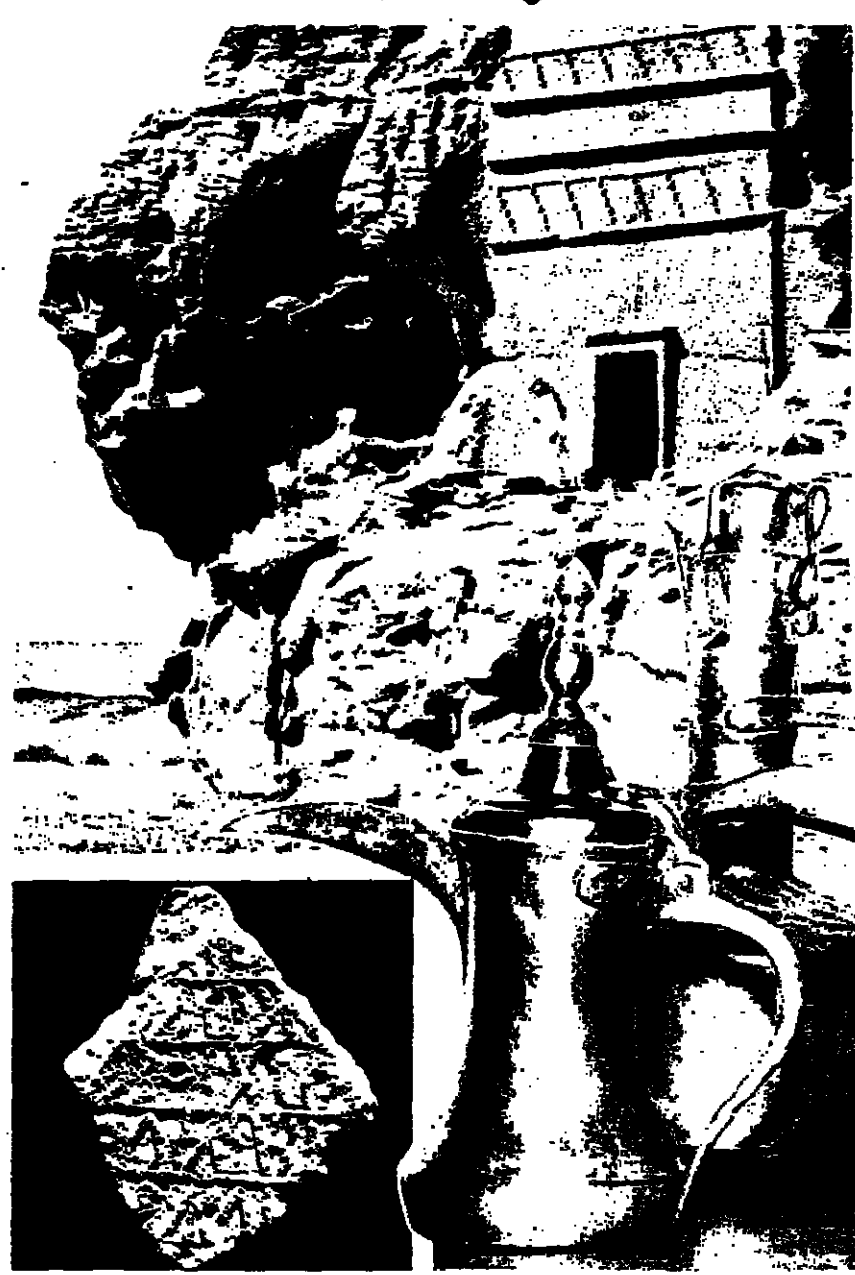
Well panels give a detailed account of, for instance, the making of Stone Age objects (whose age goes back some 750,000 years) and the climatic changes since that period, or of the development of alphabetic writing in which the numerous examples of Arabian scripts play an important role. The wealth of information on the wall panels is supplemented by an 18-minute multi-screen audio-visual presentation of Saudi Arabia's history before the coming of Islam.

The museum has some fine objects to display. Notable among its collection are excellent examples of Stone Age artefacts, a great wealth of carved chlorite (steatite) going back to third millennium B.C., and some fine gold and bronze objects of the Hellenic period. Undoubtedly once scientific excavation is undertaken, the collection will rapidly increase and there are plans to establish a National Museum in the fine old Muraba Palace in Riyadh.

Further development of Saudi archaeological museums is envisaged to provide regional museums for such places as Dammam, Mecca and Medina, and perhaps Jeddah. In Jeddah also an ethnographic museum is to be established in the fine old Nassif house which is now under restoration.

Pilgrims' route

The annual Muslim pilgrimage has brought the faithful to Mecca for well over 1300 years. While today it requires a major effort of organisation on the part of the Saudi authorities to handle the vast numbers of



The impressive rock-hewn tombs at Medain Salih, dating back to the 1st century B.C. Petra's twin city built by the same desert tribe, lies some 500 km to the north in modern Jordan (below). A particularly fine example of one of the many finds of carved inscriptions which archaeologists now believe will shed a great

deal of light on the earlier civilizations of Saudi Arabia (below left). The hub of the legendary Arab hospitality is the coffee pot. Those illustrated (below right) are the traditional brass pots still in use today throughout the Arab world, and are much sought-after by visitors.

pilgrims who arrive, in the past it required no less effort simply to enable the pilgrims to survive.

Silent testimony to the rigours of the pilgrimage in the past, and to the efforts made to ease the journey, are the remains along the Darb Zubayda. This was the track of the pilgrims from Baghdad, bringing the pilgrims across the central deserts of Arabia. It bears the name of one of its greatest benefactors, Queen Zubayda, wife of the great Caliph, Harun al Rashid, of Arabian Nights fame.

Queen Zubayda made the pilgrimage several times herself, in the years around 800 A.D. She saw the suffering of her people, especially in years of drought, and determined to establish way stations with adequate water supplied at frequent intervals along the route. Some such provisions had already been made by former Caliphs, but Queen Zubayda's work was on a more extensive scale.

Today the route is abandoned for most of its length, but the remains of the well built cisterns and wells can still be clearly seen. Two of these cisterns, towards the southern end of the route near Taif, were cleared of sand and renovated some five years ago. They have provided the principal water source for the bedouin of the region since then and are the scene of a continuous turn of activity.

Several Saudi artists have studied and exhibited in Europe; among them for instance is Muhammad Saleem who studied in Florence and has won several Italian art prizes. His large portrait of King Abdul Aziz as a young man was purchased by the government and hangs in the King Faisal Conference Hall in Riyadh. Another Saudi artist who has studied and exhibited abroad, this time in London, is a lady, Safeya Bin Zaghr.

While these and other Saudi artists are using techniques and media which are typically western, their themes are nearly always drawn from Saudi Arabia. Sometimes their treatment is closely representational, as in Safeya Bin Zaghr's paintings of the fine old houses of Jeddah, sometimes it is considerably stylized, as for instance in Zahran's fine bedouin paintings, but always it is the Saudi scene around which is their inspiration. Numerous foreign artists are also painting in Saudi Arabia today and successful combined exhibitions of their works have been held in the past year or two. Much of their work is also devoted to Saudi subjects and thus enriches the rapidly extending range of Saudi painting.

Arab painting

While design has always been a very popular Arab art form and painting was always practised in the illumination of manuscripts with calligraphy or Arabesque, representational painting was not practised in Saudi Arabia until recent times. In fact there is a wealth of representational art from all periods of Arabia's history, preserved in the rock carvings which are to be found in all parts of the peninsula. These carvings portray the people and animals of the desert and there are some delightful scenes of ostrich hunts, warriors on horseback brandishing their long lances, and especially riders on camel back.

Art is taught in schools and colleges throughout the land and the young people are trying their talent at painting, calligraphy, mosaic and other art forms.

Today, the Saudi Arabian Society for Culture and Arts helps and encourages the Kingdom's amateur and professional artists. Society members have given exhibitions of their work at the Yamama and International Hotels in Riyadh in recent years while in Jeddah exhibitions have been held at the Kandara Hotel and elsewhere.

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Text written by Shirley Clarke.

Saudi Arabia — the cultural heritage

APR 20 1979

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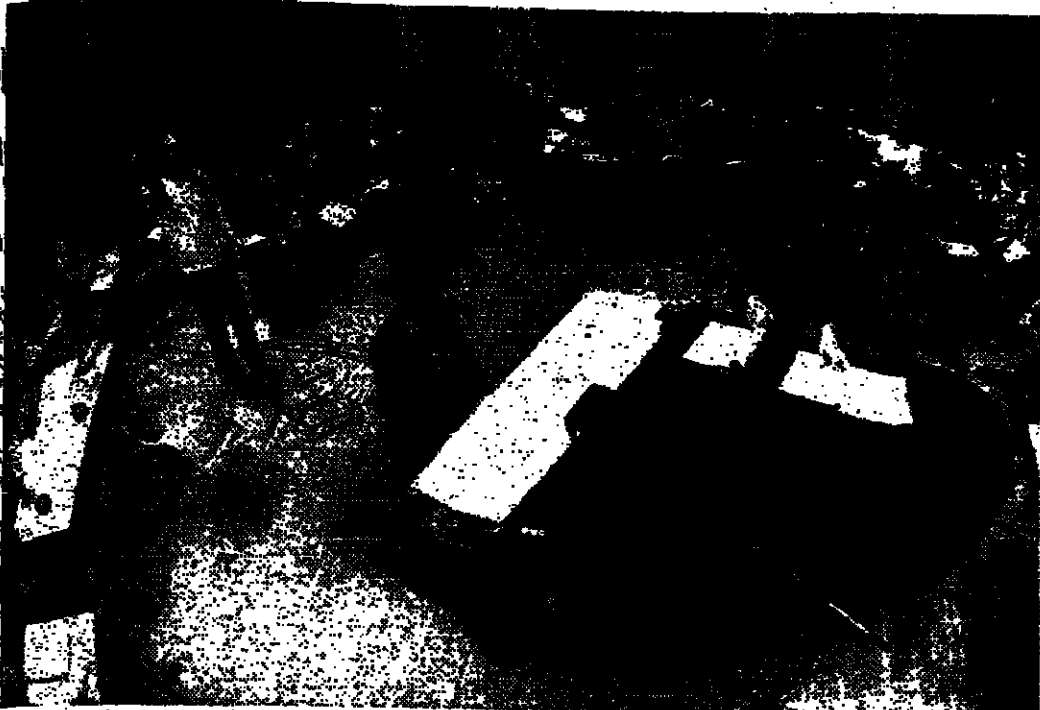
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"Starmania" in rehearsal

Paris Spectacles

'Starmania': Psychedelic Rigmarole

By Thomas Quinn Currier

PARIS, April 19 (IHT) — "Would you like to play 'Starmania' with me?" coarsely inquires the program of the grandiose spectacle that has just opened under the combined patronage of Per-

page chaos the outline of an abiding pattern and sense of order and professionalism. He is, alas, at a double disadvantage. His task is not to reproduce an American musical, but to produce a poor carbon copy of one.

The "book" is a phantasmagoric rigmarole about a band of young terrorists at war with an evil capitalist who is itching for international political power. No gleam of humor lightens the heavy burden of the dismal argument, or for long interrupts the agitated traffic of this melodramatic musical as it loses itself in its own delirium.

To camouflage the hollowness of the text, disco and circus means are employed. Every number is overwhelmingly amplified, and every other episode contains a free-for-all, a blasting explosion or a three-alarm fire, there is wild caving in a realm known as Naziland, and descent into the inferno in the "Goetterdaemmerung" finale. Psychedelic lights play on audience and actors alike, a green ray overhead symbolizing something or other, while smoke clouds the boards on occasion.

Rainbow Hues

The huge performing platform is topped with three enormous television screens which simultaneously are occupied by different images. A swarm of smaller television posts dot the background and extend into the salle to flash pink, purple gold or other rainbow hues in ultraviolet moments.

The Michel Berger score has, above its required rumble to accompany much of the hysterical gyrating, welcome sweetness in several of its solo numbers, notably in the last lament, "Le Monde est stone." Fabienne Thibault, who sang well earlier one recent evening, found herself without voice at this point and was replaced by

Violette Vial, who delivered the song eloquently.

"Starmania," with its emphasis on audio-visual effects, has the air of an under-rehearsed television spectacular rather than of a polished theater musical or, if you will, of a live pop opera. France Gall, who warbles as the heroine, is well known, but despite the title the casting in some directions denotes no-starmania. The part of the glamorous terrorist, Johnny Rockfort, is occupied by an actor who displays no gifts for song, dance or acting. TV would have allotted the role to Johnny Halliday.

The American musical, it would seem, is still inimitable.

The ARDT, a group of enterprising young players, is performing at the Theatre de la Plaine an adaptation of a half-portion play, "Albert et son pont," by English dramatist Tom Stoppard.

Stoppard, justly celebrated for his facile pen, lightning characterization and biting wit, is often at his best in the sketch form — as in that duo of droll playlets, "Dirty Linen." Here, his work falls between two stools.

He has overextended his material in trying to draw a full-length portrait of what is no more than a playhouse snapshot. He pictures at needless length a young man who would sever binding ties to achieve the independence that beckons him. His failure to do so is a minor tragedy and should be fitted to the minor frame.

The play displays some flashes of tart humor and shrewd observation, but, running overtime, it tends to grow monotonous. It is rescued from its repetitious by the excellent interpretation of the disappointed nonhero by Jean-Luc Moreau, and on that ground is recommended.

London Theater

An Autumnal 'Love's Labour's Lost'

By John Walker

LONDON, April 19 (IHT) — The Royal Shakespeare Company's new season at the

which has opened with John Ford's delectable autumnal production of Shakespeare's youthful comedy "Love's Labour's Lost."

from the forest entrance of the king of Navarre who with his three courtiers has vowed to devote time to study for three years without distractions of women. It is that the approach to this hermit, verbally extravagant

is not at all romantic. For Navarre is played by the pudgy, portly Richard Griffiths, a

comic actor adept at occupying the absurd gap between a king's fantasies and his attempting to get them out in reality.

He signals that the men, despite determined protestations, are serious. And the swiftness with which they throw down their books

take up their pens to write love letters to the visiting princess of France is a delightful farce.

Hard and Fast

the high-spirited wordplay, the lovers grapple with each other verbally, is treated by the cast as a game of champion-

ship, hard and fast. It is, indeed, one's attention does not, exhilarating stuff, with the men getting the better of the women, bringing the heads-in-clouds men down to earth. Reality keeps breaking in, until sudden, chilling conclusion to the fun and games are ended by the arrival of a black-suited messenger bringing news of death, and men learn the advantage of best plain words and honest action.

Michael Pennington's dashing is well matched by Jane Fanning's lively Rosaline, just as

nally staged at Sheffield's Crucible Theatre, of "Chicago," the Broadway musical written by Fred Ebb and Bob Fosse to John Kander's music.

In Sheffield, it must have been splendid to discover a New York hit ignored by London theater managers. Lacking star performers, James instead concentrated on an excellent ensemble style from his cast, who give performances that are individual without being unique and that are subordinated to the show's overall atmosphere.

Its transfer to London, though, raises the question of whether its journey was really necessary. For the show is in the current mode of nostalgic pastiche, given a modern twist by its tone of unrelenting cynicism.

"Chicago" is set in that city at a time when, as we're soon told, murder was a form of entertainment. Based on a play by Maurine Dallas Watkins, it traces the career of a would-be singer, Roxie Hart, who murders her lover when he tries to leave her and, with the help of a crooked lawyer, becomes so much of a celebrity that the jury acquits her.

Having established that killing is the stuff of show business, the au-

Sharps and Flats

PARIS — Tom Jones will be at the Olympia April 20 and 21 with shows nightly at 7:30 and 10:30. Manfred Mann's Earth Band will be at the Stadium April 21 at 8 p.m. Mother's Finest is at The Palace April 22 at midnight, followed by Elliot Murphy April 23 at 8. Johnny Winter April 25 and 26 at 8 and Tom Waits on the 26th at 11 p.m. Cat Anderson is appearing nightly at the Hotel Meridien.

DUNKERQUE — The European jazz festival season opens here April 23, and will run for seven days. Hal Singer and the Georges Arvanitas trio start things off on the 23d at the Dunkerque Theatre. Mark Laferriere and his Dixieland band are at Convention Hall the next night. The Anachronic Jazz Band is at Rolland Hall the 25th; the Jimmy Gourley trio is at the Festival Hall the 26th; Memphis Slim, Sammy Price and Bessie Griffin are at the Palais du Littoral the 27th, followed the next evening by an amateur night and closing the 29th with the Buddy Tate orchestra.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE

NYSE Nationwide Trading Prices (3 p.m.) Apr. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	Yld. P/E 100s
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%
30% 29% ACF	2.10	2.07	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%	23%	23%	1.00	33%

Flash...Paris Bourse

APRIL 19, 1979

COMPANY	INDUS.	1978 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. APR. 19	HIGH-LOW TUES.-WED.	P/E	YIELD (%)	SALES PER SHARE 75.74.77	SHRS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol	593 - 300	542	535 - 529	7	3.2	83.00 - 55.63 - 82.00	14,774	1978 net dividend of Fr. 18 to be proposed.
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD	Bank	138.50 - 15	26.40	26.70 - 26.20	—	5.7	0.29 - 1.72 - 2.15	13,284	Not dividended since Fr. 10.50 per share.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	960 - 322.10	990	919 - 912	12	2.8	25.92 - 30.34 - 33.50	600	1978 Group turnover = 5,100 MF (+30%).
BSN GUYVAS DANONE	Glass food	690 - 311.60	578	567 - 564	29	4.7	24.39 - 20.12 - 20.10	2,332	Not dividended since Fr. 10.50 per share.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping	265 - 125	241	233.50 - 243.50	15	4.9	16.41 - 13.34 - 15.60	1,866	Subsidiary UTA dividend for 1978 = Fr. 9.40 (+20% adjusted).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	144.50 - 80	141	142 - 141	10	5.7	18.02 - 24.40 - 14.30	1,672	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 8.50 per share (vs. Fr. 8 in 1977).
CREMET COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	147.50 - 98.10	145.20	147.50 - 146	11	5.5	15.85 - 14.08 - 13.30	5,768	New CCF representative office just opened in Frankfurt, W. Germany.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	103.30 - 48.60	61.30	59.60 - 57	—	—	9.62 - 8.56 - 8	3,684	78% parent company turnover (ex-cess) = 4,001 MF vs. 5,728 MF in 1977 (+24%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	300 - 142	319.50	335 - 332	5	3.4	35.50 - 54.30 - 49.50	2,193	77-78 net dividend of 13 F (vs. 11.7 F) payable as of December 29.
FERROVIA S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	550 - 326	370.20	373 - 370	10	5.6	29.27 - 73.01 - 38.20	1,574	1978 net dividend maintained at 20.70 francs.
IMETAL	Mining	73.05 - 45.80	66.50	66.50 - 66	6	5.7	2.44 - 21.51 - 10.32	7,944	Copperplate (USA) 1978 turnover of 420 M. Dollars (+27% vs. 1977).
MATRA	Electronic	6180 - 903	6180	6070 - 5920	18	0.6	66.41 - 99.79 - 59.70	259	1978 estimated net profit 150 MF.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverage	614 - 312.10	506	515 - 500	24	1.7	5.71 - 12.71 - 20.80	3,158	1978 consolidated turnover = 1,718 MF vs. 1,530 MF in 1977.
PECHINEY-UG. KUHLMANN	Chemical	110 - 63	88.40	85 - 84.70	16	5.7	6.30 - 6.00 - 5.60	25,491	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 5.
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	535 - 241.10	374	374.50 - 373	3	3.1	42.79 - 122.77 - 134.45	9,862	1978 turnover = 17,667 MF (+1.4% vs. 1977).
RAFFINAGE (Ch. Fr.)	Petrol	114 - 51.20	112.50	112 - 111	—	5.3	—	5,450	1978 turnover = 17,667 MF (+1.4% vs. 1977).
REDOUTE	Mail order	650 - 451	528	530 - 516	11	3.4	45.57 - 47.86 - 48.00	926	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 7 per share (vs. Fr. 6 in 1977).
RHONE-POULENC	Chemicals	124.90 - 47.60	122.10	123.30 - 122.10	28	4.9	5.83 - 6.34 - 4.40	18,941	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 7 per share (vs. Fr. 6 in 1977).
ROBEKO	Invest. Comp.	384 - 336.50	350	340 - 338	—	10.4	(not relevant)	25,300	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 7 per share (vs. Fr. 6 in 1977).
SIX ROSSIGNOL	Sil. manuf.	1960 - 1339	1795	1797 - 1790	26	1.2	75.76 - 67.48 - 70.00	310	1978 net dividend proposed of Fr. 7 per share (vs. Fr. 6 in 1977).
THOMSON-BRANDT	Electrical	309 - 116.50	230.80	228 - 225	9	4.4	26.80 - 28.60 - 27.19	5,884	1978 estimated consolidated turnover = 22,824 MF vs. 19,682 MF in 1977 (+15.3%).

(*) Figures col. 29 refer to Col. de Nord.

(b) Tax credit not included.

(c) Consolidated.

NEW ISSUE

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Kingdom of Norway

FF 200,000,000
9 1/4 % Notes Due 1984

Société Générale

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Crédit Commercial de France

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Daiba Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank

Hambros Bank Limited

Aktiengesellschaft

Bergen Bank

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse

Den Norske Creditbank

Abu Dhabi Investment Company	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andersen Bank A/S
Beche Halsey Stuart Shields Inc.	H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banco di Roma	Bank of America International	The Bank of Bermuda Ltd.
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bangerter (Oversas) Limited	Bank Julius Baer and Co. Limited	Bank Leu
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Mitsubishi) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Mitsubishi) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Mitsubishi) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Mitsubishi) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	The Bank of Tokyo (Mitsubishi) N.V.	Bankers Trust International Limited

(Continued on Page 10)

**French Try
To Block
Ford Plant****New Plants to Provide
200 Jobs in Lorraine**

PARIS, April 19 (AP-DJ) — Peugeot-Citroen and state-owned Renault today submitted new proposals to the government for the creation of 2,200 more jobs by 1983 in the depressed steel region of northern France in a fresh attempt to start construction of a Ford Motor plant there.

The latest plans follow the announcement by Renault last month that it had moved forward its construction of a factory in the same zone for its subsidiary Ste. Joseliane de Mecanique. The plant now will become operational in 1980, providing an additional 400 jobs.

Observers said that these plans are likely to be approved by the government since it involves the creation of more jobs than the 300 foreseen under the Ford proposal. Ford's assembly plant would have an annual capacity of 200,000 vehicles to come on stream early in the 1980s.

However, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said last night that he is studying several proposals for industrial implantation in the Lorraine area — some foreign, some French. After the plans are formally submitted, he said, the government will choose the one which was the most favorable for Lorraine and for the overall interests of French industry. Both factors needed to be taken into account, he added.

'A Serious Affair'
Today's plans call for the construction of a joint aluminum plant employing 1,000 persons, either a Peugeot-Citroen engine factory with an additional 800 jobs and the construction of a mechanical-parts plant by Citroen employing 2,000 persons — all by 1983.

The announcement said that an additional 1,200 jobs will be created in the depressed area by subcontractors of the two groups. Renault also said it will set up a 200-employee factory in the area to make pistons.

Jean-Paul Parayre, chief executive of Peugeot-Citroen recently said that the problem of calling on foreign car maker to create jobs in France was "a serious affair."

"We are engaged in an economic war and we must rely on our own resources and not on those from abroad," he said, adding that the future of millions of workers in the French automotive industry are involved.

Apart from Lorraine, Ford officials have also visited sites in Austria and Portugal. The three countries are known to have offered generous incentives in various forms.

**Jobless Rate Off
in U.K. at 5.5%**

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ) — unemployment in Britain fell to 5.5 percent of the work force in the month ended April 5, its lowest level in five months, from 5.7 percent in March, the Employment Department said today.

The number of jobless fell to 311,000, seasonally adjusted, from 39,500 persons from the prior month.

Total unadjusted unemployment stood at 1.34 million, or 5.6 percent of the workforce, down 61,659 persons, or 0.3 percentage point. The adjusted unemployment total was the lowest level for April since 1976 and the fall was the second steepest drop in any month since 1965, the department noted.

**el, Barclays Price
Euromarket Issues**

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters) — International Finance's 140-million, 14-year Eurobond has been sold at 99 with a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and opened trading today at a discount of 98-98 1/2.

In Frankfurt, the 100-million Deutsche mark, 10-year Eurobond Barclays Overseas Investment, carrying a coupon of 6 1/2 percent, priced at 99.

Copenhagen will be the next border to launch an issue denominated in European units of account. Market sources said they expect the city to borrow 25 million A for 12 years offering a coupon of 8 1/2 percent.

Avco Overseas Capital, a subsidiary of Avco Corp., is issuing \$40 million of eight-year bonds carrying a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. The bonds are underwriting the amount and will offer sub-unwindings to the market.

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**E.N.E.L.
7 1/4% 1971/1986 Loan of ECU 60,000,000**

Notice is hereby given to bondholders of the above loan that the Deutsche Mark (DM) ECU - DM 3.66 has been selected as payment currency for the drawn debentures and coupon number 8 will be payable on or after May 1, 1979, by the paying agent mentioned on the debentures.

Fiscal Agent
KREDIETBANK
S.A. Luxembourggoise

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**ITT to Sell Part of European Holdings**

International Telephone & Telegraph is expected to announce plans shortly to sell up to 20 percent of its U.K. subsidiary, Standard Telephone & Cables Ltd. (STC), to local interests on the open market. "It has been agreed for some time" that ITT would sell a portion of STC, a subsidiary which employs about 38,000 workers at 17 U.K. plants, as part of a global program to give local interests a stake in some of the group's foreign subsidiaries, an STC spokesman reports. The plans have not yet been completed and decisions still must be made on the timing and size of the sale, he adds, but it appears likely that the sale will take place in early summer. In West Germany, ITT sold a 14-percent interest in its subsidiary Standard Electric Lorenz two years ago and there are indications that another chunk of the unit, perhaps up to 16 percent, might be put up for sale later this year.

W. German Auto Output a Record

West German auto output in March was a record 391,300 units. The automobile industry association (VDA) reports that last month's production was up 16.7 percent from February and up 13.3 percent from the year-ago month. Total motor vehicle production, including commercial vehicles, was 422,800 units, also a record, and up 16 percent from February and 15 percent ahead of the year-ago total. For the first quarter, auto output was up 5 percent at 1,106 million units while commercial vehicle production of 88,700 units exceeded the year-earlier result by 15 percent. March auto exports of 190,900 units was up 8 percent from a year earlier while exports of commercial vehicles rose 18.7 percent to 17,700 units. Motor vehicle exports in the first quarter totaled 576,800 units, up about 5 percent from a year ago.

Midland Expanding on Continent

Midland Bank plans to take a majority stake in Banque de la Construction et des Travaux Publics, informed sources report. A spokesman for the U.K. bank declined to comment on the report. The transaction will be effected by the purchase of a block of shares at a price lower than the 124 francs quoted on the Bourse before trading was suspended on Wednesday, the sources say. BCT will also increase its capital and Midland will take up the new shares, they add. Meanwhile, Midland said it has agreed to acquire a 15-percent interest in Finamer, a recently established Spanish consumer-finance company, and expects to acquire another 15 percent at a later date. Finamer, with an authorized capital of 400 million pesetas, is a unit of Banco Hispano Americano.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Aluminum Co. of America*	
1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,210. 938.20
Profits.....	127.69 53.91
Per Share.....	3.62 1.53

* 1978 figures restated to reflect change in accounting principles for property-liability companies, which resulted in an increase of \$3.2 million in net for year-ago first quarter.

American Express

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,100. 916.90
Profits.....	73.30 65.40
Per Share.....	1.02 0.91

American Tel. & Tel.*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	10,900. 9,840.
Profits.....	1,321. 1,226.
Per Share.....	1.96 1.88

* 1978 quarter net restated downward from \$1.91 to reflect likelihood of refund order to Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. Net and share figures after preferred dividends.

BankAmerica

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Oper. Net.....	129.20 102.50
Per Share.....	0.88 0.70
Net Income.....	129.20 102.50
Per Share.....	0.88 0.70

Bristol-Myers*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	653.70 585.30
Profits.....	48.10 41.40
Per Share.....	0.73 0.63

* 1978 figures restated for pooled acquisition.

Brunswick

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	325.30 254.50
Profits.....	16.15 8.89
Per Share.....	0.76 0.45

Burlington Industries

2nd Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	672.20 606.80
Profits.....	18.60 16.86
Per Share.....	0.65 0.60

Consolidated Freightways

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	429.10 318.60
Profits.....	17.33 11.44
Per Share.....	1.33 0.91

Continental Corp.

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Oper. Net.....	71.40 61.40
Per Share.....	1.33 1.15
Net Income.....	70.80 63.40
Per Share.....	1.32 1.18

Crown Cork & Seal

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	303.80 263.40
Profits.....	13.88 12.56
Per Share.....	0.91 0.81

Eaton

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	864.40 583.10
Profits.....	44.81 30.76
Per Share.....	2.58 1.76

Ethyl

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	370.60 318.70
Profits.....	21.13 17.67
Per Share.....	1.07 0.91

Fruehauf

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	607.80 479.60
Profits.....	23.17 13.79
Per Share.....	1.91 1.14

Gillette

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	457.20 398.70
Profits.....	30.90 22.30
Per Share.....	1.02 0.74

Gold*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	487.50 440.10
Profits.....	23.47 23.41
Per Share.....	0.84 0.89

* 1978 net restated to reflect change in life accounting method, which reduced earnings by \$1.4 million or 5 cents a share.

Grace (W.R.)*	
1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,100. 995.70
Profits.....	55.07 35.25
Per Share.....	1.30 0.86

* 1978 restated for pooling of interests and FASB number 19.

Inland Steel

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	896.70 756.50
Profits.....	24.93 24.18
Per Share.....	1.18 1.16

Kraft*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,560. 1,390.
Profits.....	52.10 47.91
Per Share.....	1.86 1.71

* Quarterly dividend increased to 75¢ from 70¢ a share, payable June 11, record May 17.

3 M

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,310. 1,080.
Profits.....	152.10 119.30
Per Share.....	1.30 1.03

Motorola*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	612.60 496.00
Profits.....	36.13 27.99
Per Share.....	1.16 0.90

* 1978 results restated for pooled acquisition of Universal Data Systems Inc. at year-end.

Northwest Industries*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	587.60 529.60
Profits.....	31.10 29.50
Per Share.....	1.10 0.95

* 1978 per share adjusted for two-for-one stock split effective June 29, 1978.

Ofin

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	437.20 346.40
Profits.....	17.48 3.75
Per Share.....	0.73 0.16

Pacific Gas & Electric*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	995.90 802.80
Profits.....	93.48 58.80
Per Share.....	0.92 0.60

Pfizer*

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	640.80 555.10
Profits.....	58.60 51.10
Per Share.....	0.80 0.70

* 1978 restated for acquisition of Shiley Inc. on pooling of interests basis.

Safeway Stores

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	3,030. 2,820.
Profits.....	23.10 25.16
Per Share.....	0.88 0.97

Staley (A.E.) Mfg.

2nd Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	349.80 294.30
Profits.....	5.06 2.48
Per Share.....	0.40 0.22

Texas Instruments

1st Quarter 1979	1978
Revenue.....	720.80 557.60
Profits.....	38.18 30.70
Per Share.....	1.68 1.35

(Continued on Page 13)

A Correction

In yesterday's earnings reports, Reynolds Metals year-ago net should have read as a loss of \$11.1 million, not a profit as reported.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April 1979

LONRHO

LONRHO LIMITED

London, England

Swiss Francs 40,000,000

5 per cent. Bonds due 1989

Banque Keyser Ullmann en Suisse S.A., Geneva

Banca Unione di Credito, Lugano

Bank Heusser & Cie A.G., Basle

Bank Künzler A.G., Zurich

Bank Landau & Kinche A.G., Zurich

Banque de Dépôts et de Gestion, Lausanne

Privat Kredit-Bank Zurich

Overland Trust Bank, Lugano

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque - Zurich Branch

**U.S. Sectors
Favored in
Tariff Plan****Trade Pact Details
Revealed in Memo**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT) — U.S. industries plagued by high imports, such as textiles, leather, steel, rubber and autos, are being shielded from the brunt of tariff cuts scheduled under the international trade agreement initiated last week in Geneva, negotiators have told Congress.

The accord calls for an average 31-percent reduction in tariffs by 22 industrial nations and smaller cuts for developing countries.

The agreement requires the approval of Congress and there is expected to be a major battle between protectionists and free-traders.

The new tariff schedules have not been published, but Alan Wolff, deputy special trade representative, reported some specifics on the special treatment accorded import-sensitive industries in a memo to legislators that was obtained by The New York Times.

Against the average 31-percent cut in tariffs, the duties for leather imports are being reduced 4 percent; apparel, 15 percent; autos, 16 percent; rubber and textiles, 21 percent; and steel, 27 percent.

In addition, Mr. Wolff reported that both rubber and non-rubber footwear and color televisions were exempted from any tariff cuts.

The tariff cuts are being phased in by all nations over the next 10 years. Although a final decision has not been made, negotiators reported that U.S. tariff cuts on steel might be deferred until 1982.

Mr. Wolff also disagreed with an assessment of the Congressional Budget Office that U.S. import-sensitive industries mainly located in the north and east would be "losers" in the trade liberalization (NYT, March 13).

Economists who wrote the study said that since precise terms of the pact were not known, they based their conclusions on "theoretical" cuts of 50 and 60 percent.

In his memo, Mr. Wolff said the study failed to take into account administration actions taken outside the formal trade talks to shield import-sensitive industries.

U.S. GNP Growth Slows Sharply

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, April 19 — U.S. gross national product expanded only 0.7 percent at an annual rate in the first quarter, a sharp slowdown from the previous quarter's 6.9 percent rate, the Commerce Department reported today.

Noting that slower growth traditionally has a cooling effect on inflation, Commerce Secretary Justin K. Krespi said that "some slowing of growth at this time is not unwelcome" as rapidly rising prices are still the administration's biggest concern.

Federal Reserve chairman Wil-

liam Miller said the result is consistent with his view that growth of the economy is slowing.

Speaking to the Washington Press Club, Mr. Miller said some officials have been concerned about the possibility of a "new boomlet" which would set off a new round of inflation. But in fact, he said, the primary contribution to inflation in the first quarter came from the food and energy sectors, which monetary policy cannot influence.

The 0.7-percent rise was the most sluggish growth in real GNP, the

value of the nation's goods and services adjusted for inflation, since the first quarter of 1978, when it declined 0.7 percent.

Before adjustment for inflation, first-quarter GNP was at a \$2,266-trillion rate, up 9.5 percent from the previous quarter.

The department also reported that inflation during the first quarter was at an 8.7-percent annual rate as measured by the GNP-based price deflator compared with 8.2 percent during the previous quarter.

Mrs. Krespi said that the first-quarter performance could not be considered a forerunner to a recession later this year, although she noted it was lower than administration projections. "We expect a rebound in the second quarter," she said.

Mr. Miller also said he expects a rebound in the second quarter but a continued downward drift in the second half to "quite low rates of growth." He said he still expects 2-percent growth for the year, without a recession.

Mrs. Krespi attributed the slow growth partly to bad winter weather in some sections of the country. But "part represents a slowdown that will persist and is consistent with the administration's expectation," she said. The report said a 0.3-percent decline in final sales was the main cause of the slowdown in the quarter.

Mr. Miller said that if the economy were overheating, the Fed would tighten monetary policy. If second-quarter GNP growth were stronger than 2.5 percent annually, he said the Fed would have to seriously consider restrictive monetary action. He added that it would be premature "to assume we are out of the woods yet" because of the sharp slowing in GNP growth for the first quarter.

Morgan also said that Denis Weatherstone, a vice chairman of the parent holding company J. P. Morgan, will act as chairman of Morgan Guaranty Ltd., which has an initial capital of \$10 million and expects to have a staff of about 25.

The bank, which until now has played a very passive role in the bond market through Morgan Guaranty Partners, an Asian-based investment bank subsidiary, and its minority position in Morgan & Cie International, which was subsequently sold to Morgan Stanley, said it expects to be "very active in the market."

Weyerhaeuser was higher after the company's president George Weyerhaeuser told the annual meeting the company will offer \$610 million, or \$2.68 a share for Bodacow Co., a Dallas-based forest-products concern. Weyerhaeuser said its offer is \$60-million higher than the last announced cash offer by Mobil for Bodacow and \$135 million higher than Mobil's alternative preferred-share offer.

Bodacow owns more than 300,000 acres of timberland in Louisiana

and has cutting rights on about 100,000 additional acres.

Skyline Corp. made the active list with a block of 250,300 shares (Continued on Page 12, Col. 8)

حکومت افغانستان

12 Month Stock	Sls.	C'n's	12 Month Stock	Sls.	C'n's	12 Month Stock	Sls.	C'n's
High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. 3 p.m.	Prev.	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. 3 p.m.	Prev.	High Low Div. In % Yld. P/E 100s.	High Low Quot. 3 p.m.	Prev.

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